THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,661—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m. 1912	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain,	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. B. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 494 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	6th June	9 a.m.	
Dwarka	1695	Friday	7th June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

3rd June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	436	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Maganzini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,

Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE.........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150° in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150° " "	
Chester	125° " "	
Devoe's	125° " "	
Monkey	125° " "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT, cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE TECHNICAL LABORATORIES AND STUDIOS, POTTERY DEPARTMENT.

THE SIR GEORGE CLARKE TECHNICAL LABORATORIES and STUDIOS, POTTERY DEPARTMENT, will OPEN on the 10th of June. Students wishing to join must apply personally or in writing for information and prospectus to the PRINCIPAL, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 29th May, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson's Annex Chamber (Ground-floor) Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, carpets, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, table and hall lamps, fancy cabinets, corner whatnots, fancy ornaments, China, Japanese vases, bronze figures, pictures, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of F. Kimpton Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of the right of collecting toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p. m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1912, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground-floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1912.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE VENGEANCE OF THE MAFIA
and other Pictures.
FOUR SHOWS NIGHTLY.

"MAIDANIA."

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 3RD JUNE,
LAST DAY! LAST DAY!!

As this is the Birthday of H. M. the KING-EMPEROR.

"MAIDANIA."
WILL BE OPEN
FREE! FREE!!

Doors Open 4-0.
SPECIAL SHOWS
Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment 6-30 to 8-30,
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
OLD FAVORITES with
NEW SONGS.
Tickets Rupee 1. Commencing 9-30.

And We Wont Get Home Till Morning.
"APRES MOI LE DELUGE."

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

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BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAY 31.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 13-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	93 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 11-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£300,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£150,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£ 60,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool market closed.

New York official noon call May 11·02; July 11·17.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 11,000
" Receipts at " last year ... .
" Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
" Exports to Continent ... 11,000
" Spot Cotton ...11·50 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 11·00—34
Futures—Month of July 11·16—03
Advance on bal support and shar covering and decline later owing to bearish week-end statistics.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 11·60 —03
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·30 —05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	35,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. do. to France & Continent	33,000
Do. do. to Japan	......
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	454,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	209,000
Stock of Cotton in London	......

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 7-8
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 61lbs 35 1-2
Do. Month—June-July—Sellers—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55—1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 67 6 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June
Do Name of Port—London—Value—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-6-0—unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2+1-2d
June—July—Value—Firm

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 86 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... 75 1-2+1-8
English best selected Copper: £ 80

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12-6

ARRIVALS—
"Merr."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 6—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Business on a limited scale.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Quite neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 4 3-4—1 3-4d
Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier —Closed quieter.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... Unchgd
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... Unchgd
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ...13 6—June—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...13 7 1-2—June—Value.
Tone—Firm but less doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [1ST JUNE, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
18 Bars Silver.	87,500	London	National Bank
37 Bars Silver...	75,000	do	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	16	19,347
B B and C I Railway ...	23	27,247

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business doing. The Banks will be closed on Monday. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147 3-4
Shanghai " ...202 1-4
Japan " ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 12-16 for the Settlement and closes easier as under. Only a small business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 13 0
Settlement ... " 96 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 28 1-16, the forward rate being unchanged at 28 1-4. New York was unchanged at 61. The local market opened quiet and little change has taken place during the day, closing rates for ready and forward being as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 6
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 70 15 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 71 1 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 71 6 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 80 5 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 80 7 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 80 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American market closed slightly easier. Weather reports from America continue favourable. A telegraphic estimate of the average condition of the crop received to-day gives 78·8 per cent. The local market continues quiet and little business has been done. Prices close as under and have shown little or no change during the day. For ready cotton the demand has been limited and rates are a trifle easier.

The market will be closed on Monday for the King's Birthday, it being a General Holiday.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	294	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	295	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	291	" "
Fine M.G. Ohamangaon Pulgaon	"	282	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	276	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	264	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	256	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	260	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	244	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	277	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	253	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	263	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is Quiet and easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 9 0 B.T.
September ... " 12 8 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi ... Rs. 8 12 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ... " 9 9 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 62 0 0 "

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... . Rs 12 2 0 B. T.
June-July ... ... " 12 12 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 37 0 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 0 0
Small ... ... " 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
July-Aug. ... ... Rs. 7 8 6 R. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
" Delhi ... " 5 7 0 "
" " September... " 5 9 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,797 1-2
Bank of India ...	66
Eastern Bank ...	81 1-2
Indian Specie ...	65

MILLS.

David ...	435
Kohinoor ...	772 1-2
Maneckji Petit ...	2,630
New Great Eastern ...	232 1-2
Standard ...	1,345

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180 1-2
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,440
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	28 1-2
Treacher & Co ...	465

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	5,982	bales.
Wheat ...	29,992	cwts.
Linseed ...	31,651	"
Rapeseed ...	7,237	"
Gingellyseed ...	1,272	"
Poppyseed ...	2,278	"
Groundnuts..	379	"
Castorseed ...	4 962	"
Rice ...	12,537	"
Myrabollans. ...	592	"
Cottonseed ...	6,367	"
Mowraseed ...	Nil	
Gram ...	3,415	"
Joowar ...	8,327	"
Maize ...	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	93 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities...	64 11-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	28		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28 3-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	60 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24	unchgd	
do. at Berlin...	20·46	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London	9th May.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 15-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8		3-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-4

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

Liverpool market closed.

NEW YORK— Sales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000
Exports to Continent ... 3,000
Spot Cotton— 11·40—10

Futures—Month of May. 10·97—03
Futures—Month of July. 11·14—02
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 1-2+1-16
Futures—Month of July ... 11·63+03
Do. do. Oct ... 11·28+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight...	15,050,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	213,000
East Indian do ...	mutilated
American do ...	2,910,000
Other do ...	84,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4—1-8
Do. Months— May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37—1-2
Do. Month—May.-June.—London.—Nominal.
Other Wheat unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 55 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 5-8—1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Calcutta ... 67-3—3d.
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-6-0
June-July—Hull—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 16 4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ...June-Aug—Dull
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Quite neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 12 3 1-4—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat—Dull at decline.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 17 6—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet and easy.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...Nominal.
Months of Shipments ......
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Market unchanged.

In the House of Commons on May 10 the second reading of the Poor Law (Ireland) Bill was moved by Sir J. Lonsdale, who held that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the different classes under the Poor Law was to treat them in separate institutions. The sick should be in hospitals, the consumptives in sanatoria, old people should be brought together in almshouses, the insane should be cared for in asylums, vagrants should be under discipline in labour establishments, and the children should be in nurseries. The motion for the second reading was seconded by Mr. W. Moore, and opposed by the Irish Chief Secretary, who admitted that the Poor Law system required alteration but said that there was no agreement on the vital question of areas. Mr. Dillon also opposed the Bill. At four o'clock the House was counted out.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil
Gholi from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per dozen.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 1-2 each.
Pigeons As. 8 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes of Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 1½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 5 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 1-2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Athens s—2,187 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.
Massilia s—32 bales wool, J Virchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—17,258 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
Maltby s—15,732 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts wheat K Devchand; and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Manipur s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Cheltonien s—6,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.
Steenbergen s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Roath s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 160 bales cottonfly, Soloman Bros.
Ostmark s—150 cwts dairy products, A C Cohbre; 80 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 109 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Roath s—5913 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Moravia s—288 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Istrar s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Assaye s—81 cwts sharkfin, A Chagla and Co; 203 cwts twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Assaye s—85 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th May 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th May 1912...... G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·68	1450800	35692660	37142960
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·90	39800	953636	993436
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	3800	74588	77888
Total...	2957·87	1493100	36721184	38214284
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 25th May 1911. G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1611810	31942997	33554807
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	38467	689555	728022
B.-K. By.........	40·29	2995	51607	54602
Total...	2957·29	1653272	32684159	34337431
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 0·34	—161510	+ 3749663	+ 3588153
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 1333	+264081	+265414
Inc. or Dec. Baran Kotah R.	......	+ 5	+ 23281	+ 23286

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1912.

The want of capacity of the docks in Calcutta is now seriously affecting the effective working of the railways leading into that port, as the booking of goods has had, we hear, to be stopped for all consignments other than those which consignees are ready immediately to place on boardship. It will be interesting to see if the Calcutta public will denounce a local institution which it is believed is impeding the efficient working of the railways in the same way as they have denounced the railway administrations themselves.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALLUM—May 10, at Simla, the wife of K. C. Allum, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight, will see the straight."—John Ruskin.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two spotted deer have been presented to the zoological collection by the Bombay Natural History Society.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At a Special Meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association assembled under the presidency of Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo, J. P., on Friday, it was unanimously resolved to observe to-day, the 3rd of June, as a holiday to commemorate the birthday of His Majesty George V., King and Emperor of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Markgraf will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE HEDJAZ.

The following Press note has been issued:—

As there is reason to believe that the recent notification, declaring Karachi to be a port of embarkation for pilgrims to the Hedjaz has given rise to some doubt as to whether it is the intention of Government that Bombay should continue to be a recognized pilgrim port, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare that the notification of the port of Karachi for pilgrim purposes will, in no way, affect the status of Bombay in this respect. The arrangements for the embarkation of pilgrims at the latter port will continue as before, Karachi being merely an additional port of departure.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 31st May to 6 a.m. on the 1st June:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total......	8	4
Same date last year......	20	14

Total mortality for to-day from all causes ... 98
Same date last year... 91

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
3	m 0 46	25 2	m 6 42	16 5
	1 43 a	27 8	7 49 a	20 1
4	m 1 20	24 9	m 7 14	17 0
	2 15 a	27 3	8 30 a	20 3
5	m 1 55	24 5	m 7 45	17 8
	2 49 a	26 9	9 16 a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 3 (Monday) " 6h 1m " 7h 13m
" 4 (Tuesday) " 6h 1m " 7h 13m
" 5 (Wednesday) " 6h 1m " 7h 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m.; First Quarter 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd June.

845. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—
Tuesday, 4th instant.—"D" Coy.
Wednesday 5th instant—"D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.
Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

346. Enrolments—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—
No. 6111 Cyclist H L Scanlan.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

The Bangkok Pasteur Institute Fund up to May 2 had reached 10,000 ticals. This does not include H. R. H. Prince Damrong's donation which, it is understood is a very substantial one. The European community approves of the scheme for establishment of a Pasteur Institute and has resolved to endeavour to obtain financial support for the scheme among the European and American community.

In the House of Lords on May 13 Viscount Haldane (War Secretary), in reply Duke of Bedford, expressed confidence in the arrangements of the War Departments in relation to the provision of officers. He remarked that while it was true that during the South African war there was a lack of machinery for supplying deficiencies, matters were now different. They had now got the Officers Training Corps, and had made other arrangements which afforded them a pretty well-assured prospect of being able to mobilise not only the Expeditionary Force, but the rest of the Army, more easily than was the case when there was no machinery in existence.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOOTBALL PURITY.

Stormy Meeting of the Calcutta Association.

In view of the approach of the football season in Bombay, and the start of its work by the Football Association of Western India, the following proceedings of the adjourned annual meeting of the Indian Football Association held in Calcutta on May 31st will be of interest. After the report and accounts had been adopted, amendments to the various rules were proposed. These included the following:—

"A player who has played three times for a club during a season cannot subsequently play for another club during the same season, unless the consent of the Council be first obtained, except in the case of a college or school team, where a player who was or is a bona fide student, may play for another club, but not in the same competition."

"Any affiliated club which, through its officials or members, gives a player or players a salary or monetary consideration for playing for it will, at the discretion of the Council, be expelled from the Association, and a player or players accepting the same will not be eligible to play for that or any other club during such period as the Council may decide upon. Football outfits and actual travelling expenses are excluded."

Objection was raised to the way in which the resolution was worded, and one gentleman said it should be so worded as to prevent a man being enticed by the offer of a good job to leave his own club for another. That was pure professionalism and it had been done many times.

Another representative said he knew of cases, where men had been spirited away from clubs bodily.

Both were defeated.

Mr. Richardson (Sibpur) asked if it were in order to raise general questions with regard to the Association at that meeting, because if the Indian Football Association did not do something to purify football in Calcutta it would be absolutely necessary for respectable clubs to withdraw from it altogether. (Applause).

Mr. H. G. Pooler said he was sure all who had the interests of football and pure sport at heart must have been disgusted at the way in which rules brought forward with the sole object of purifying football in Calcutta had been defeated. He suggested that a special committee should be formed to consider the status of the I. F. A, and the whole position of football in Calcutta. With many it was not playing football at all, but merely hunting for medals. The I. F. A. must express its disapproval of the manner in which competitions were run, and if it did not do that and prevent players going from one club to another in order to get medals, it would be necessary for all who had the true interests of football at heart to stand aside. He therefore suggested that a special committee be appointed to consider the whole situation, (Loud applause.)

Mr. B. G. Horniman thought it had been made perfectly clear that it was hopeless for those who had the true interests of football at heart to go on existing as part of the Association, unless those members who had voted against those rules would realise what the actual position was. The position was this, that the clubs of standing, the respectable clubs—because he said that no club which voted against those rules was a respectable club in the sporting sense—would have to withdraw unless those other clubs would recognise that these reforms must be carried out. They must understand that if they did not recognise that this was the position they were going to break up the Indian Football Association, for the other clubs would go out and leave them to stew in their own juice. There had been continual breaches of the rules by officers of the Association. They had an illustration of this when that meeting was first called. It was scandalous that the annual meeting of an Association like that should be called in circumstances which caused it to be broken up. He wished to impress upon the meeting that if they insisted on electing office-bearers, who notoriously committed breaches of the rules, they were driving another nail into the coffin of the Indian Football Association. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Horniman asked if the Chairman would accept a motion that a committee be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Association?

The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Stevens, said, such a motion could not be accepted at that meeting, but could be moved at a special general meeting called by the Council, on notice being given.

Mr. A. B. Rosser (Rovers) pointed out that it was high time that Indian teams should be admitted into the C. F. League competition, and should be given a fair and honest opportunity of working their way up to the senior division of the League. He cited the instance of the Mohan Bagan Team who by their splendid form and record performance were certainly worthy of a place in the League competition.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Cricket Fixtures for the Coming Season.

THE following are the fixtures of the Poona Gymkhana for the ensuing season:—

June 15th	Opening Match.
" 20th	Mily Acct. Departt.
" 22nd	Nizam's C. C.
" 24th	A
" 28th & 29th	Friends' Union C. C.
July 4th	Mahomedan C. C.
" 6th	Telegu C. C.
" 8th & 9th	Baronet C. C.
" 11th	Royal Artillery.
" 12th & 13th	Nagar Gymkhana.
" 19th & 20th	Deccan Gymkhana.
" 22nd & 23rd	Satara Gymkhana.
" 26th & 27th	Nagar Gymkhana.
" 29th & 30th	Kolhapur C. C.
August 2nd & 3rd	Poona Young Cricketers Club.
" 5th	Dorset Regt.
" 9th & 10th	B. B. & C. I. Ry. C.C.
" 12th & 13th	Bombay Gymkhana.
" 16th & 17th	Bombay Hindus.
" 26th, 27th & 28th	Presidency vs. Parsees.
" 30th & 31st	Maj. Greig's Team Presidency vs. Hindus.
Sept. 3rd & 4th	Bombay Gymkhana at Bombay.
" 6th & 7th	Islam Gymkhana.
" 20th & 21st	Poona Volunteers.

"MAIDANIA."

Open for the Last Time To-night.

THERE was another carnival night at "Maidania" on Saturday, and as the season of this popular place of entertainment is now rapidly coming to a close, it was not surprising to find a very large attendance. All the usual amusements were extensively patronised and the dancing floor, where a record number of fancy costumes was worn, was crowded. This being the last carnival before "Maidania" shuts its doors, the prizes were of greater value than any which had been previously offered, and the fortunate winners were Miss Gannon, who appeared as "Carnival," and Mr. J. A. Gunn as "Convict 99."

To-night "Maidania" will close, and accordingly a special programme has been arranged including a humorous entertainment by some favourite local amateurs.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Professor Karlekar's Circus is giving two special performances to-day at "Maidania," in honour of the King-Emperor's birthday from 6 to 8-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. to 12. Delhi Durbar photos of their Majesties printed on art paper will be presented to the spectators. Also twelve watches (for the evening performance) and 4 silken "saries" (for the night performance) will be distributed to those, whose ticket numbers are found to be the same as chosen by drawing.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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On Limb Four Years. Scaly and Itchy. Thought It Incurable. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured It.

"I was affected with eczema on the inside of my leg, I think about four years. It started as a little red itchy spot. I did not heed it much, till it began to spread. Ulcers started, with pain, then with itching. A bad leg it was, from the shin-bone around to the inside of the leg, scaly, wet, itchy, sometimes dry, with foul boils and pimples, at times very painful.

"I tried a lot of cures but it got worse. Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. The spot affected, by the time I got a small box of Cuticura Ointment, was as big as my hand, but by the time the box was empty the skin was healed. I washed with the Cuticura Soap, applying the Cuticura Ointment every night, on the affected part and all around it. Now my leg is completely cured through the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. All the stuff I applied before getting the Cuticura Soap and Ointment failed. That leg bothered me for four years and is now healed thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I strongly recommend them to all. The itch and scurf and scales are gone, and I have had no further trouble. I had thought my leg incurable." (Signed) James Bell, 1, Pretoria Place, Kirkford, Cowdenbeath, Fife, N.B., July 15, 1911.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of all forms of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases, and permit rest and sleep when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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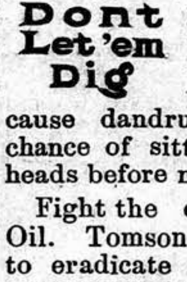

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Schildturm, 3186 tons, Captain D. Probst, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from New York, 18th April with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The A. Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer Silesia, 3318 tons, Captain G. Neisluh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste 6th May with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh 26th May via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain H. G. Sennatt, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 21st May with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Steamer Sangola, 3349 tons, Captain C. Scott, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

The Arab Steamer Coy.'s steamer Faris, 737 tons, Capt. Thompson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Harpenden, 2302 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Heathdine, 2276 tons, Captain Tippett, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta with ballast.

Ship Day light, 3598 tons, Captain C. Andrew, on Saturday for Baltimore with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Manipur, 4928 tons, Captain W. O. Tyres, sailed on Sunday, for Hamburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steamer Persia, 4154 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ostmark, 2706 tons, Captain B. Pepper will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Sultan Van Koltie 1113 tons Captain J. Lieberg arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abdan with a cargo of 2264 tons of Persian Crude Oil. She sailed on Sunday for Palambang with the same bottom cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy's steamer Moravia 2,268 tons Captain S. Banditsch sailed on Saturday for Trieste etc with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Coy's steamer Oriental 3085 tons Captain A. L. Valentine sailed on Sunday for Kobe etc with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itria 3419 tons Captain R. E. Honywood arrived in Bombay harbour from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and explosives and 9 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia 3250 tons Captain J. Thomson sailed on Sunday for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Maltby 2540 tons Captain Olsen will sail to-morrow for Naples with a general cargo

The steamer Havildar 3086 tons Captain G. F. Elliott will sail to-morrow for Kobe etc with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Coy's steamer Ranee 3034 tons Captain J. H. Benson sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and passenger.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron 2285 tons Captain J. W. Taylor sailed on Sunday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr La Touche	Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart	Comdr Townand	I G T S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

STREAM

Sangola	3349	Scott	M M & Co
Faris	737	Thomson	Arab S Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Itria	3419	Honywood	M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 1.

Angos	2820	Dokers		T Morrison & Co
Baroda	1898	Penny		M M & Co
Castello	2830	Jordon	14-6	J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru	1569	Nisoikawa		W & A G & Co
Framlington	2591	Isacs		W & A G & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cusack		G H Essajee
Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi	M M & Co
Marthara	2579	Gray		
Mooltan	4834	Haddock		P & O Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes		Bo & S N Co
Saifi	565	morin		Arab S N Co
Sarada	3401	Alton		M M & Co
Upada	3882	Hodgson		M M & Co
Ferozi	2929	Primrose		B P S N Co
Umballa	3426	Broeq	Calcutta 25-5	M & M & Co
President	2086	Bremer	26-5	A Strandes & Co
Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick		M M & Co
Vermont	2723	Middleton		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

T M & Co

D&E Assaye........4359 Cockman......Shanghai...5-6...

P & O Co

F Laconia ....4117 Cabot......Garston........

W & A Graham & Co

G Shah Jehan ...2635 McBean............Shah S N Co

K City of Athens...3751 Knaut......L'pool ...K N & Co

M Havildar ......3086 Elliott...31-5...T Morrison & Co

N Bardistan.......2500 Davis ....M M & Co

O Zamora.........2328 Swan ... Marseilles .....Ralli Bros

P Palamcotta......2209 Cutbush ....Durban...4-6...

M M & Co

Q Moravia .....2268 Banditsch...Trieste ...A L S N Co

Offside O

Chiltonian ....2761 Jones ...Hamburg ......7-6......

H W P D

Satrunji...........547 Hussein ....

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Sangola	Scott	Calcutta Apr 11
June 1	Faris	Thomson	Busreh, May 17
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, May 8
	Sultan Van Koetie	Lieberg	Abadam, May 23
	Itria	Honywood	Calcutta, May 3
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi, May 31
2	Schildturm	Probst	N' York, Apr 18
	Silesia	Neisiah	Trieste, May 6
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, May 26
	Okara	Sinnatt	Calcutta, May 21

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Cleopatra	Obersich	Trieste
	Rysbergen	Burger	Antwerp
	Ariosto	Bradley	Hull, &c
	Moravia	Bandistch	Trieste
	Heathden	Tippett	Calcutta
	Daylight (ship)	Andrew	Baltimore
	Persia	Haughton	London
2	Manipur	Tyres	Hamburg, &c
	Ranee	Benson	Calcutta
	Oriental	Valentine	Kobe, &c
	Sultan Van Koetie	Lieberg	Palambang
	Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool
	Clan Cameron	Taylor	Antwerp,

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Havildar, Elliot, for Kobe &c.

" Maltby, Olsen, for Naples &c.

" Ostmark, Petter, for Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Athens, for Liverpool.

" Rinaldo, for Hull.

" Castello, for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India s s Edavana, left Suez on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Circassia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 31st instant.

The P and O Coy's s s Mongolia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 31st instant.

The German East Africa Line s s Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

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H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 3rd June, 1912.

THE TEAK-TREE IN THE FOREST.

We in the East accept in a matter of course frame of mind the fact that teak as a building timber is very valuable and never dream of substituting for it the cheaper kinds of wood that cannot be relied on to defy our remorseless climate and the ravages of its omniverous white ant. But it is not every one who understands the why and the wherefore of the high price of teak. Papers in the *Times* on "Teak in Siam," give many interesting details on the distant haunts where this timber grows, whence it has, incidentally, made the fortune of many merchants, and in spite of the melancholy fact that teak forests have been heartlessly exploited and exhausted, there are still supplies, that carefully husbanded, will be profitable to many more. South-Eastern Asia is now the settled home of the teak. India might have had reserves of it to call upon if her Forest service had come earlier into active being, before Indian tracts were utterly denuded. Burma, Upper Siam and Java still hold fine forests, though the Javan teak is of a smaller and inferior type. For the East of Siam, its physical formation more than protects its forests, for the difficulties in the way of getting the timber down or out have proved quite insuperable, if a profit is to remain to the worker. If the Mekong, the chief waterway, had not such impossible rapids the wood might be floated down it. As it is, in attempts to do so, too large a percentage of the logs are smashed to atoms by the violent waters. Western Siam has more amenable rivers, and has a fine net-work of them, though even here the timber has to run the guantlet of unceasing dangers before it reaches Bangkok. It seems almost incredible to think that from the felling of a teak-tree to its arrival in log form in Bangkok, a period of five years must elapse and afford hard work all the time to men, river and elephants. No wonder, then, that a load of teak costs the consumer from £20 to £30, and this, too, when there are five different companies in Siam in keen competition with one another. It is the tried excellence of teak that keeps up its price and makes it worth while to go through all obstacles to attain it. Its power of resisting water, climatic influences and insects, the fact that it combines easily with iron, all make it a necessity in the construction of houses, ships and railway furniture that have to stand the wear and tear of the tropics. The watersheds in that part of Siam where practicable teak forests abound are so well defined that they do the duty of dividing the areas leased to different companies for exploitation.

Chieng-mai, Lakon and Maung Praa are the three chief centres of the teak districts and all these are from 400 to 500 miles distant from Bangkok. Road or river is the only means of communication, save for a single railway line, 200 miles long, from Bangkok to Paknampho, which has little to do with the teak business. The hill slopes are steep, the population so scanty that much of the labour has to be imported, and consequently the question of food for the workers, in what is frequently a conglomeration of barren hill sides, becomes an important one. If we follow the teak from the first process in its extraction to the last, we shall see what a laborious task it is for all concerned. In Burma and Siam the preliminary is to ring-bark or girdle the trees to be cut down. The selection of these is the work of a European or highly-trained Burman. He sallies forth in the early morning attended by Laos or Kamoo axe-men, spends seven to eight hours on foot, examining trees and measuring them, not in neat, orderly plantations, like rubber nurseries, but up hill and down dale, one here and two there, for available teak trees are scattered in patches and the selector has to wander over tracts of barren jungle in search of them. Green teak is not only heavier to haul, it will not float and would, therefore, never reach Bangkok. The rainy season in the teak regions comes between May and November and is the time for felling the trees. One reason for choosing this period is that the brushwood and undergrowth, which would impede the work, has been burnt down by the annual forest fires. These fires do much damage, though not to sound trees, but they do less harm than fire-protection, which the forest department tried for some time in Burma and abandoned, for the jungles, unfired, become so dense that creepers and various useless trees choke the teak. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, for if trees, young or old, have plenty of sap and are sound, they laugh at the annual scorching.

Towards the close of June there is sufficient water and grazing to bring elephants on the scene for haulage, and by that time the contractor has trees enough felled and logged to entrust them to the elephant squad, who bring them to the nearest creek. The animals often have to drag logs two tons in weight up and down steep and rocky hillsides, hundreds of feet high. A good animal will drag five logs of average size this distance in a morning. Heavier logs are harnessed to more than one elephant. The preparation of the roads is pretty hard and expensive work for they have often to be cut in the side of a steep hill, ravines perhaps, have to be spanned by strong rough bridges, while trees are laid down as sleepers for the logs. Of late years most of the areas whence teak can be easily carried, have been exhausted and the wood must now be sought in the distant jungles, so that the labour of bringing it to market is heavier every year. Once at the water the logs are measured, classified and valued. This done they are "hammer-marked" with each firm's mark to distinguish them later and then consigned to the river. The next rains start them on the journey to Bangkok, and as the river rises, their pace accelerates. Elephants, specially trained to deep water work, help the logs along in these periodical rises, settle them in an orderly position when they form unsuitable stacks, and keep them in motion all during the rainy season. This work is called "ounging" and is as important as it is wearing, especially when it is remembered that logs take five years to reach Bangkok. There are rafting stations on the two big branches of the Me-nam river, and here armies of men watch for the logs, to catch and form them into rafts. In this state they go on to Paknampho where every log has to pay a royalty of 19 shillings to Government, besides some small duty charge. This debt discharged the firms can call the timber their own and carry it on to Bangkok according as they find a market for it. There is much more elaboration than is described above in the treatment of the logs by the intelligent lords of the forest. But enough has been said to show that teak is not dear at the price it commands, for the extraction of it from its native wilds could not be done without the co-operation of an elephant team, by no means the cheapest traction, though the only one for the wild country where the timber grows.

◆

Crete and Greece. So long as Crete is permitted to remain under the suzerainty of Turkey, so long will we find the people discontented. The island is indisputably Turkish property, and Greece has no more right to it than Italy has to Tripoli. But, unlike Tripoli, the people of Crete, that is the vast majority of them, are Greek, and although they are in the majority for centuries have been victims of Turkish oppression. The movement in the island for union with Greece is strong and there is not the slightest doubt that if Greece and the Cretans were permitted to act Turkish suzerainty would end abruptly. The last time the question became acute war almost ensued, and though the splendid moderation exercised by the Greek Ministry, led by M. Venizelos, himself a Cretan, helped to patch up the situation, trouble has constantly been occurring. Three times during the last six months, Cretan deputies have been stopped on their way to Athens, once by a French cruiser and twice by a British. Meanwhile the islanders have resolutely declined to accept the settled fact, and whenever opportunity presents itself continue to elect their representatives for the Greek Assembly. Reuter tells us to-day, that a number of them attempted to take their seats in the Athens Parliament, but the way was "tearfully" barred by Greek soldiers. It is no secret that the Greeks and Cretans, and a host of others in the Middle East, hope that one of the results of the present war will be such a weakening of Turkish prestige and influence that the question will be solved in accordance with popular desire.

◆

Exchequer Windfalls. The death of the late Mr. Archibald Coates, of Paisley cotton fame, led to the fifth windfall which has fallen to the British Exchequer, since the beginning of the present financial year. His estate of £1,365,162 pays under the famous Harcourt scale of estate duties 15 per cent. which works out to an excellent figure indeed from the revenue point of view. Duty in the case of the estate of every person dying after the 1st of August 1894 varies, according to the value of the estate, from one per cent. on values up to £500 to 15 per cent. on estates valued at and over a million. Certain deductions are, of course, allowed, but the framer of the duties was careful to ensure that there should be no improper evasion. Thus, gifts made by the deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged unless made more than three years before death, but gifts made in consideration of marriage or as part of the deceased's reasonable normal expenditure are excepted. Throughout, the limit of the gift in value or amount is £100. As will be remembered, when Sir William Harcourt, at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced these duties he was assailed by as much hostile criticism as was Mr. Lloyd George when he introduced his famous budget three years ago. But whatever case their opponents may have had the duties certainly have the advantage of making very wealthy estates contribute more substantially to the national revenue than those of less value.

◆

The Strike and the Mails. Not much importance need, we think, be attached to the statement made by the Secretary of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company that a prolongation of the present disturbance might lead to the suspension of the mail service altogether between Great Britain and the East and Australia. The Secretary's object, no doubt, was to emphasize the difficulties of maintaining a mail service under the present conditions, and the public will not be slow to recognize how acute such difficulties may become. It may even be necessary, in certain circumstances, to limit the service, but we do not think the Government—even if the P. and O. were to fail altogether in their obligations—would be without resource. We all hope matters will not be pushed so far, and that such a crisis will not be reached, for it would be far from desirable if British mails had to be conveyed on Foreign bottoms. The letter we have quoted, however, may be taken as evidence of the terrible injury trade and labour dislocation does to national institutions, and since the British working man, whom poets have extolled, is not sufficiently a patriot to recognize this we trust the present indications that the strike will die a natural death will prove true in fact.

◆

Franchise for Lawyers. Surely, the most peculiar suggestion regarding the franchise, such as it is in India, is that recently made by the Calcutta *Bengalee*. Our contemporary urges the desirability of granting a franchise to the members of the Calcutta High Court Bar to elect one member to the Supreme Council, as they have got no special electorate. We should be inclined to agree if a similar electoral privilege were accorded to journalists in India, and we think also we can guarantee the support of the medical profession, and others, if their representation on the Council is also provided for. But, seriously, it is difficult to understand the *Bengalee's* contention. Why should the lawyers of any one, or all the provinces, for the matter of that, be represented on the Legislative Council? Outside their profession they have the rights of citizenship so far as they may be eligible therefor, and there is no reason why they should have more than that right. As a matter of fact most people will agree that we have enough professional men on the Councils as it is, and that we could do with more representatives of industry and commerce.

Among the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Coy.'s mail steamer "Persia" were Brigade General E. B. Burten and Mr. C. E. Wild, I. C. S.

The Indo-Ceylon railway scheme is being quietly, but steadily, proceeded with.

The legislative session at Simla will probably take place in the second week of September, and will be comparatively short.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways, from the 1st of April to the 18th of May, show a gain of Rs. 66,48,509 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the Railway Board for appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendents of State railways:—Mr. J. W. Henderson. Mr. Syed Ali Hamid, and Mr. Sheikh Moisuddin.

Yesterday some 21 Paravas alleging themselves to be absconding accused in the Cape Comorin riot case surrendered before the Magistrate at Nagercoil. The Public Prosecutor could not say whether the persons were real accused and they have been temporarily released on bail.

Owing to the ill-health of Mr. Chamberlain, Birmingham will be one of the few Universities of the Kingdom unrepresented by its Chancellor at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held in London early in July. The deliberations will be presided over at the various Congress sessions by Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Haldane, and Lord Strathcona, the last named of whom is Chancellor of both a Scottish and a Canadian University.

The fact that there is no official version of the French national hymn is brought under notice by the announcement that a special commission of musicians has been appointed to draw up a "definitive and unchangeable" version of the "Marseillaise." At present the "Marseillaise" played by the military bands is different from that sung by the school children of Paris, and it will be the work of the commission to bring these and other versions of Rouget de l'Isle's hymn under one official standard.

Speaking at the dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London in mail week Mr. Samuel, Postmaster-General, said he believed a penny postage between France and England would eventually become an accomplished fact. The loss to the Post Office would be very considerable, but his Department were considering the matter. In a few weeks the parcel post rates between the two countries would be 25 per cent. less. Telephone and cable rates were also to be reduced.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

FLEET STREET CHANGES.

The Great Newspaper War.

BY "ASIATICUS."

LONDON, May 17.

I wonder whether newspaper warfare in England really interests readers in India. A great battle is developing in Fleet Street and the adjacent thoroughfares. Will people in Bombay care to hear about it, or would they prefer a luminous dissertation on Welsh Disestablishment? That is the question I am asking myself, and I think I shall decide it by selecting the subject in which I am most interested; for if a writer is really interested in his subject, he can generally manage to interest others.

The trouble began when Mr. J. L. Garvin, the most famous journalistic knight-errant of modern times, became editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* early in January. He is reputed to have doubled its circulation in six weeks, and sales are said to be increasing daily. The advent of his commanding figure into the world of evening newspapers soon began to be felt. Last month the *Evening Times* an Independent Conservative organ, conducted by Mr. Charles Watney (who has visited Bombay) published its final issue, having dropped £70,000 or £80,000. It was an enterprising little paper and might have become a good property, if there had been a longer purse behind it.

Last week came the announcement of the amalgamation of the *Daily News* and the *Morning Leader*, under the name of the *Daily News and Leader*. The same evening the *Pall Mall*, in a mysterious but obviously authoritative article, said that was a minor episode, and that far greater changes in the newspaper world were impending, of which the public little dreamed. By way of whetting our curiosity, it said that four Unionist newspapers were in the market. On Monday, the *Daily Mail* came out with a two-column article, headed:—"Halfpenny Papers: Some Brutal Truths," which was signed "Nemo." The signature was unable to conceal the revelation, by internal evidence, that only one man could have writen the article. He is the most powerful newspaper proprietor in England, and it is worth noting that when he chooses he can wield a pen with the best. He not only confirmed the statement of the *Pall Mall*, but added that other newspapers were "so water-logged with mortgages and debentures as to be barely able to leave port for their daily or evening trip." Finally, in yesterday's *British Weekly*, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll said that "the question of reducing the price of a great journal is, I believe, under serious consideration." Everybody was saying last night, that this can only mean either the *Times* or the *Daily Telegraph*.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

So far I have recorded changes and announcements, but have given little hint of the impending battle. The theatre of war is so widespread that the panorama can only be gradually unfolded. The original compelling instrument, it will be observed, is Mr. Garvin. He was still a leader-writer on the *Daily Telegraph*, and little known to fame in those days when he sat in the Bombay Yacht Club at the time of the 1903 Durbar, and delighted all who listened to him with his vivid descriptions of English political life. Since then he has come to the front, not with a rush, but with a steady persistent advance until the lamentable death of Mr. W. T. Stead—whom he resembles in his vigour and intensity of conviction—has left him the most conspicuous British journalist of the day. He was Mr. Chamberlain's principal champion in the Press in the early days of the Tariff Reform movement; when he became editor of the *Observer*, he was able to sway the fortunes of the Unionist party; he is alleged to have inspired Mr. Balfour with his famous declaration about the Referendum; and he is now exercising a force in politics which no other journalist in England has attained within my knowledge. He writes copiously, though always anonymously, in the *Pall Mall*; and his three-column manifesto every Sunday in the *Observer* has opened new paths of prosperity for that ancient journal To-day, in the railway carriages, you will notice two out of three people are reading the *Pall Mall*. Clearly the leading article is not dead; it was only suffering from lack of men to write it; but the *Pall Mall* has a good news service also, and its special articles are one of its great features.

In the last four months every evening newspaper in London has felt the new onslaught. Radical as well as Unionist papers have had to face it. The *Globe* struggles bravely, but it is waging an unequal fight. The *Evening Standard* seems to hold its own, but chiefly because it has a big sporting circulation, and bookmakers believe in it so implicitly that bets are settled upon its reports. The *Pall Mall* however, is making a strenuous bid for sporting support also. The *Westminster Gazette* is feeling the pinch. Until now a large number of Unionists have bought it, because it was the best-written of the evening papers. A policy which consists chiefly of mildly deprecatory apologies for all the deeds of Downing St. was, however, bound to become wearisome in time, and Unionists are flocking back to the *Pall Mall* The *Evening News* is probably the only evening paper which bears no scars of the new conflict. As I have said, the *Evening Times* collapsed very soon. Its mission was gone, for if Mr. Garvin is a Unionist, he is also singularly independent.

LABOUR COMPETITION.

Among morning papers, the amalgamation of the *Daily News* and *Morning Leader* is presumably quite unconnected with the swift revival of the *Pall Mall* It originated in another way. The Labour Party has long been talking of running a daily newspaper. It talked and talked, and passed resolution after resolution, but it did anything; for our Trades Union Congress is very like your National Congress. At last, this year, the official Labour Party really began to move; and its scheme was in process of being matured when one fine morning, a few weeks ago, the Labour Party and all London were startled by the appearance of a new morning halfpenny paper called the *Daily Herald*. A few of the more extreme men in the ranks of Labour had put their heads together, got some money, and rushed out their paper without waiting for the party organ. It is the result of the old struggle between advanced Socialism and the orthodox Labour leaders; and when I mention that some of the leading articles in the *Daily Herald* are signed by Ben Tillett, it will be gathered that its politics are not very mild. But though it is really a dimly veiled champion of Syndicalism, it is a good presentable paper for all that, and I notice that many working men are buying it. Fleet Street, which is very shrewd in such matters, thinks it will not last long, because its purse is too small; but I am not so sure. Meanwhile the leaders of the Labour Party foamed at the mouth, and said they had been beguiled. They are proceeding with their scheme, and a new halfpenny paper called the *Daily Citizen* is to appear at Manchester in the autumn. My view is that a daily published at Manchester, and not in London, will be of no great use to the Labour Party. It will be seen, however, that there are the makings of a very pretty quarrel in this part of the business.

The Liberal halfpennies had to look to their laurels, and the amalgamation of the *News* and *Leader* was the first result. As both appeal to the same public, the union was a wise one. But the *News* is in fierce competition with the *Daily Chronicle*, both of these journals having flourished amazingly in recent years. In London, we do not see the conflict so much, but in the Midlands and the North, I believe, it is hotter. The *News* has obtained a great hold in Lancashire, and both papers publish localized editions in many centres. This part of the struggle may be briefly summarized. The *News* and *Chronicle* continue to fight each other, and both will combine to fight the new Labour papers. As both have long purses, they should rout their Labour rivals, while in the duel between themselves, I should be inclined to back the *Daily News*.

Meanwhile the *Daily Mail* goes on its way, imperturbable, and in the matter of circulation absolutely unapproachable. "Nemo" points out that it is the only morning paper which has dared to print its circulation for every day. The *Mail* is an amazing triumph of newspaper organization. The continental edition, published in Paris, seems to go everywhere. I have actually bought it so far afield as Irkutsk.

THE UNIONIST PAPERS.

As for the "great journal," which is about to reduce its price, I am quite in a fog. I have quoted what was being said last night, but there seems no reason why it might not equally well be the *Standard* (of which one does not hear very much just now, although it is admirably sub-edited), or the *Morning Post*. Ever since I can remember there have been periodical rumours that the *Times* was about to reduce its price, but they have come to nothing. It is plain even to the outsider that the *Times* has far more advertisements now than it has had for many years, while report says that its circulation is increasing in almost equal rates. My view is that the class of man who buys the *Times* does not care a straw whether he pays threepence or a penny; while if you subscribe, you can have the *Times* delivered at your door for a fraction over twopence daily.

"Nemo" shrewdly observes that "the main item in the production of a newspaper is the white paper on which it is produced." If the *Times* came down to a penny, or the *Post* or *Telegraph* to a halfpenny, the circulation might be trebled, but the paper consumed in printing three times as many copies would make a big hole in profits. No doubt the *Times* could be produced with profit at a penny, but though I have very little knowledge of the cost of paper, I should say it was practically impossible to turn out the *Telegraph* in its present form at a halfpenny. The *Daily Mail* has, I think, run to sixteen pages before now, but it gets prices for its advertisements which far exceed those of other London papers I have actually known newspapers, which were reluctant to increase their circulation owing to the cost of paper. The profits from moderate circulation and good advertisements paid them better.

Where, then, is the fight among Unionist papers going to develop! Is the *Standard* going to amalgamate with the *Morning Post*, or the *Globe* with the *Evening Standard*! What paper is it that is considering a reduction of price! I fear I am the poorest of London correspondents. They are traditionally omniscient, but here is a matter on which I must feebly declare that I have not the slightest notion of the truth. I asked various friends at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund last night, where Mr. Balfour made a great speech on literary criticism, and they did not know either. All I can say is that Fleet St. is excited, that all sorts of rumours are prevalent and that anything may happen. A conflict is said to be developing, but we private soldiers are enveloped in the fog of battle. Most people are agreed that there are to be both amalgamations and reductions in price, that more papers are to disappear, and that there is going to be terrific fighting. The exact course of these developments is still a mystery.

THE JOURNALISTS.

And what of the killed and wounded? There can be no fighting without casualties in the ranks. If there are to be fewer newspapers, fewer journalists will be employed. So runs the arguments, but it is not quite sound. This afternoon in the *Westminster* a writer whose signature of "X" veils him no more than "Nemo" veils the author of the *Daily Mail* article, states the other side of the case. He traverses the whole narrative set forth by "Nemo," but in my view not very successfully and not quite fairly. Here, at least, I am on a branch of the subject about which I really know something, for I have had experience of both sides. No men have been subjected to worse abuse than the new type of millionaire newspaper proprietor, and none have deserved it less. Under them good men have received far higher incomes than have ever been known in journalism before, and the rank and file are also proportionately better off. They have raised the pay of journalists all round—on their own papers. They do not desert good men or fling them aside, and life on newspapers in their control is far more secure than it was in the old days. The men who suffer are those, who work on struggling or declining newspapers, which are trying to compete with the bigger papers backed by long purses. There the rates of pay tend to decline, but that is an inevitable result of the ordinary law of competition. The proprietors, who have made great fortunes out of newspapers, treat their men well, because they understand them and have been through the mill themselves. The worst class of proprietors are the men who, having amassed fortunes by making soap or tinned soup or some similar commodity, indulge a whim by acquiring a newspaper. They try to run their papers as they run their factories and writers, who do not express their precise views, are harried in a way which was formerly unknown. The profession of journalism is like every other profession nowadays. There are bigger prizes than ever for the men at the top, a far larger sprinkling of well-paid posts of the higher subordinate kind, while in the lower ranks conditions are little worse than they used to be, and to a great extent are a good deal better. And finally, it may be noted that good men are as scarce as ever they were.

ASIATICUS.

COAL STRIKE RENEWED.

DISCONTENT WITH WAGES BOARD.

1,300 Men Leave Work in the Midlands.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

One thousand three hundred colliers have struck in the Midlands, as a protest against the award of the District Wages Board.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Importance of Malta as Naval Base.

MALTA, JUNE 1.

The statements that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill are proceeding to Tunis to examine the question of Franco-British co-operation in the Mediterranean are unfounded. The visit will be purely one of courtesy.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A naval and military review of 6,600 men was held to-day, in the presence of Mr. Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and many generals and admirals.

The review offered a magnificent spectacle, especially the Naval Brigade and field guns.

Mr. Churchill spoke a few words to every officer on parade.

MALTA, JUNE 2.

The Lords of the Admiralty have concluded their inspection. They have issued a statement expressing satisfaction at the efficiency of the organisation of the Dockyard. It is their intention to make full use of the facilities of this important naval base, the value of which to the British Navy is of a permanent character.

They propose to assign such a proportion of the repairing and re-fitting work to the Malta Dockyard, as will keep it in its normal condition of activity, and capable at all times of attending to the needs in peace and war of any fleet, cruising or operating in the Mediterranean. All necessary measures will be taken for its continued security.

After paying a tribute to the efficiency of the manœuvres of the destroyers and submarines, the statement says that submarines will play an increasingly important part in the defence of the Island.

HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

Visit of the Dutch Queen to Paris.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

The Queen of the Netherlands and her Consort arrived yesterday. They were entertained at a banquet at the Elysee last evening.

President Fallieres, proposing the toast of the Royal guests, said he hoped their visit would cement the cordial relations between France and Holland, which was one of the great countries of ideas, science and art.

Queen Wilhelmina replied in cordial terms.

TURCO ITALIAN WAR.

Signor Giolitti Threatens Stern Action.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Signor Giolitti, in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, said he did not think the war would last much longer. "Unless Turkey submits soon," he said, "Italy will strike harder than she has yet done."

ITALIAN COLONIAL MINISTRY.

ROME, JUNE 2.

Signor Giolitti has introduced a Bill authorising the Government to create a Ministry of the Colonies.

STRIKE OF WAITERS.

New York College Students Fill Places.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

Two thousand waiters in six of the most fashionable restaurants dropped their napkins at the dinner hour last night, and walked out. Cooks and hotel employees are joining the strike which is spreading to the clubs and apartment houses.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

Thirty hotels and restaurants are involved in the waiters' and kitchen servants' strike. Altogether 3,500 employees are out.

College students are taking the places of the strikers.

THE RISING IN CUBA

Sanguinary Defeat of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

United States marines have landed in Cuba, with the concurrence of the Cuban President.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba states that the Government troops have defeated the rebels in a battle near Palmasoriano, killing 138 men.

THE "OCEANA" SALVAGE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The underwriters are gratified at the expeditious salvage of the "Oceana." Of the specie only two bars, valued at £260 are now missing. An effort is being made to recover a consignment of ivory, valued at £7,000. It is stated that the wreck will be blown up next week.

WELSH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Government has subscribed £30,000 for the building of the National Library for Wales.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Conflict over Conciliation Board's Powers.

RAILWAYMEN'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

Greater activity prevails to-day in the London docks. Volunteers are unloading foodstuffs. They were taken on at sixpence an hour, but struck for a shilling an hour. The demand was conceded.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Two thousand men were working at the docks yesterday, unloading twenty-five ships, as compared with one thousand working on Thursday.

At a meeting of three thousand Great Eastern Railway employees yesterday, it was decided to strike, if necessary, to secure the victory of the strikers in the Port of London.

A private conference of the employers was held yesterday. They are willing to accept a Conciliation Board if it is purely consultative, but not if it is given compulsory powers.

The London shipowners are offering a minimum wage of forty shillings weekly to the men, who do not insist on their comrades being trades-unionists.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The National Council of Transport Workers has adopted a resolution recommending the London strike committee to accept the Government's proposal, with necessary safe-guards, for ensuring the enforcement of the decisions of the Conciliation Board.

The Council has also summoned delegates from all the ports to meet in London on Tuesday, to consider the result of the meeting at the Home Office, when replies to the Government proposal will be submitted.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Building Industries' Federation has decided to withdraw all the men employed at the docks and wharves in London, if non-unionists are employed by the shipowners.

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

From enquiries made in regard to the possible effect of the London strike on the Indian mail service, the *Pioneer* hears that the strike is likely to affect the company's mail programme for some time ahead, as mail steamers are now detained in the Thames. The actual stoppage of the mail service is unlikely, but that again depends on circumstances.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Kermanshah Re-occupied by Government Troops.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A telegram from Teheran received in St. Petersburg, says that the Government troops have occupied Kermanshah. No fighting took place. Salar-ed-Dauleh has fled to an unknown destination.

EXCHEQUER WINDFALLS.

Five Occur since the 1st of April.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The late Mr. Archibald Coats, of Messrs. Coats and Co., cotton spinners, left estate valued at £1,365,132. So far, there have been five millionaire estates in the new financial year.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Defender of Ladysmith in a Dangerous Condition.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The condition of Field-Marshal Sir George White, who was too ill to receive the King recently, is now dangerous.

KING OF BULGARIA.

Pays State Visit to Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, JUNE 1

The King of Bulgaria, accompanied by his two sons, and the Premier, M. Guechoff, have gone to Vienna, to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph.

From Vienna they will proceed to Berlin.

VIENNA, JUNE 2.

The King of Bulgaria and his two sons have arrived. The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Arch-Duke Francis Ferdinand and the other Arch-Dukes and the authorities welcomed the Royal visitors at the station. A State banquet and a gala performance at the Opera were given in their honour last night.

KAISER AND CUMBERLANDS

Prince Ernest Pays Notable Visit.

BERLIN, MAY 31.

Prince Ernest of Cumberland to-day visited the German Emperor at Potsdam at his Majesty's invitation. The visit has aroused much comment. This is the first time since 1866 that a male member of the Cumberland family has visited the German Court.

A semi-official note contains an expression of gratitude of the Duke of Cumberland for the honour, which the German Emperor paid to the Duke's dead son, recently killed in a motor accident.

WHITNEY POLO CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Argentines beat Eaton, to-day, in the final match for the Whitney Polo Cup by 21 goals to 11.

THE "MEDINA."

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s "Medina" has left the Clyde for London to commence sailings.

THE CRETAN DEPUTIES.

Scenes at the Opening of the Greek Parliament.

ENTRY BARRED BY TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, JUNE 1.

Owing to the determination of the Cretan deputies to take seats at the opening of the Chamber to-day, thus disregarding the protests of the Powers, and the counsels of the Greek Government, strong cordons of troops, with rifles, tearfully barred their progress. Thereupon the Cretan deputies sent a deputation to parley with the Premier. Enormous crowds were present.

When the excitement had subsided, some of the troops were withdrawn.

The Chamber adjourned till October 14th.

THE "TITANIC."

Captain of "Carpathia" Lionised.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Captain of the "Carpathia" is being lionised in New York, and receives ovations on his appearance at the theatres.

The widows of Messrs. Astor, Thayer and Widener gave a luncheon in his honour yesterday.

COMMONWEALTH NAVY.

Premier Replies to London Journal.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A telegram to the *Times* from Sydney says that Mr. Fisher has issued a statement to the effect that the suggestion, made by a London paper, that the Commonwealth should copy New Zealand and split its fleet unit is not practical or statesmanlike.

The Commonwealth's policy relieves British ships and crews for service in Home waters.

BY-ELECTION.

Liberals Retain North-West Norfolk.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The by-election in North-West Norfolk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir George White has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Hemmerde..................	(L)	5,613
Mr. Jodrell	(U)	4,965
Majority		648

(No Change).

The results of the last two elections in the constituency were as follows :—

December, 1910.		January, 1910.	
Sir G. White, (L.)	5,407	Sir G. White, (L.)	5,596
N. P. Jodrell, (C.)	4,264	N. P. Jodrell, (C.)	4,388
L. majority	1,143	L. majority	1,208

HYTHE UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Unionist candidate for Hythe, in his electorial address, declares himself a Tariff Reformer.

Captain Moorhouse is the Liberal candidate.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Further Results in County Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In the matches completed, to-day, the following were drawn, the first-named team leading on the first innings:—

Hampshire and Derbyshire, at Southampton;

Warwickshire and the Australians, at Birmingham;

Yorkshire and Somerset, at Dewsbury;

Essex and Middlesex, at Leyton;

South Africans and Northants, at Northampton.

Lancashire defeated Kent, at Manchester, by an innings and 27 runs.

Surrey defeated Sussex, at the Oval, by three wickets.

Oxford University defeated Worcestershire, at Oxford, by 14 runs.

Notts defeated Leicester, at Leicester, by ten wickets.

THE DERBY.

Farrier and Cylgad both Scratched.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The following have been scratched for the Derby :—

Farrier at nine o'oclock this morning, Cylgad at 12-32 this afternoon.

It transpires that, after a gallop at Newmarket this morning, Cylgad went dead lame.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that although Lomond has not been scratched for the Derby, it is morally certain that he will not start.

LATEST BETTING QUOTATIONS.

[SPECIAL CABLE].

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The latest betting on the Derby is :—

3 to 1	against	Sweeper II ;
8 to 1	,,	White Star ;
9 to 1	,,	Tajalie ;
10 to 1	,,	Catmint ;
10 to 1	,,	Jaeger ;
16 to 1	,,	Pintadean ;
20 to 1	,,	Javelin ;
20 to 1	,,	Jingling Geordie ;
25 to 1	,,	Lorenzo ;
33 to 1	,,	Hector ; Royal Mail ;

England ; Hall Cross ; Synorella ; Lysonby Wrack ; Kosciniski ; Orchestrian ; Sylba and Wise Mack.

INDIAN ANIMALS AT ZOO.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The King and Queen, to-day, inspected the collection of Indian animals at the Zoo.

A FOOTBALL FRACAS.

Spectators Fight with Sticks and Stones.

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 1.

During the match, last night at Hyderabad in the Majeed Football Tournament, a free fight ensued between the supporters of the opposing teams. Sticks and stones were freely used on both sides, and several people were injured. There has been ill-feeling apparent ever since the commencement of the tournament, so last night's fraças did not come as a surprise.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the races at Annandale this afternoon.

Their Excellencies left for the "Retreat" at Mashobra in the evening.

A MURDERER BEHEADED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 1.

One Jagannath, who was in the service of Nawab Salar Jung, and who, two years ago, murdered a fellow employee, Kassum Patel, with a sword by hacking his neck, and wounded three others, was beheaded this morning. The execution took place near Purana Pool, (the old City Bridge), in the presence of the Second Magistrate and the Coroner, and the enclosure was guarded by a few hundred police. Thousands flocked to see the execution, men, women, and children seeking every point of vantage on the buildings and trees. The executioner did his work with great rapidity, and the crowd immediately dispersed.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

A seventh judge, having been permanently sanctioned for the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling, I.C.S., will be confirmed in his appointment.

BENGAL PAPER DIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The subsidised Bengali weekly, the *Sulov Samachar*, started by the late Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen, has ceased to exist.

INSURANCE PROSECUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

There has been a regular crusade against various life insurance offices in the district of Chittagong, where the number is very large in comparison with other Bengal districts. During the first three weeks of last month, no less than twenty-five criminal cases were instituted against life offices at Chittagong.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

Local administrations will probably be consulted by the Government of India, regarding the legislation needed to give effect to the new British Copyright Act in India.

DEATHS BY WILD ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

A Government resolution says that one hundred and forty-two persons were reported to have been killed by wild animals in the United Provinces last year, the principal animals being tigers, leopards and wolves. Of this total the number of victims in the Kumaun Division alone was fifty. The number of deaths from snake-bites was 5,761. The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 13,141; of this number 11,774 cases occurred in Kumaun alone.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 1.

After receiving addresses on different days from Freemasons and nobles, and one from the general public, His Highness the Nizam intends to visit Agra and Bombay.

HASTINGS OPIUM CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1,

In connection with the statement made before the Chief Magistrate on Thursday, that six out of twelve cakes of opium, placed in the custody of the Hastings police had been tampered with, and six others substituted, it was brought to the Magistrate's notice yesterday, that at the same time thirteen other cakes in connection with another case had been seized. By a mistake these two lots became mixed up.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).—Captain G. B. Brown, Double Company Commander "pro tem," is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major T. E. Scott, C. I. E., D. S. O., transferred to 57th Wide's Rifles (Frontier Force).

99th Deccan Infantry.—Captain C. de J. Luxmoore, Double Company Commander "pro tem," is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major E. J. M. Wood, transferred to the 97th Deccan Infantry.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

Death of its Honorary Principal.

THE LATE DR. RICHARDSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JUNE 1.

Dr. Arthur Richardson, late Honorary Principal and Professor of Chemistry, at the Central Hindu College, died of heart failure at his residence in Benares this morning at four o'clock. The deceased was the first principal of, and was the first European to volunteer his services to, the Hindu College. His untiring zeal and arduous labours from 1898 to 1900 have brought the College to its present state of efficiency. His sympathy and self-sacrifice were very great, and he never accepted any remuneration from the College. For his researches in the domain of chemistry he had a European reputation. In October 1909, he had an attack of paralysis and lost his power of speech. Though a cripple ever since, he would occasionally be taken to the chemical laboratory of the College, which was the one place where he felt absolutely happy.

Recently a marble tablet was put up in the College hall in commemoration of the Doctor's services.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Uncertified Drug Smuggled from Macao.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The *Journal* states that one of the principal complaints of Calcutta opium merchants in connection with the Chinese trade is the large amount of smuggling that goes on of uncertified opium from Macao and other ports. They have pressed on Government that next year a smaller quantity of uncertified opium should be offered at the auctions, the price of which would therefore be raised nearer the figure for certified, and the inducement to smuggle the opium would thereby be reduced.

COTTON-GROWING IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 1.

Nothing will be done this year in Sind with American cotton outside the Government farms. Sufficient seed for 4,000 acres was ordered from America, but owing to various difficulties this will arrive too late for sowing this year. Three thousand acres were to have been sown on the Jamrao track, and 1,000 acres in Upper Sind.

A new experimental and demonstration farm is being opened at Larkana, in Sind, where work on rice and general crops will be carried out.

THE TEMPORARY DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The *Pioneer* says that although the building operations for the temporary accommodation of the Government of India at Delhi are being pushed on as rapidly as possible, it can scarcely be expected that the temporary offices will be available for use much before the 1st of January.

THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

It is reported from Bannu, that certain precautions are being taken, owing to signs of restlessness among the Mahsuds.

TO THE KING EMPEROR.

On His Majesty's Birthday, 3rd June, 1912.

Time! What an ample dial of the lives
Of men, of States, of Kings, of worlds! Who strives
Upon that calendar's unerring page
His actions to record, from youth to age,
Must mark the hours and e'en the moments too,
Nor deem them trifles hidden from the view.
Time! Conqueror o'er the conquerors of the earth—
Iconoclast e'er since the world had birth—
That cunning builder and re-modeller, too,
As, lo!, Great Britain's Empire brings to view—
That Cæsar's Cæsar to command the space,
And Goth, which does a mightier Rome efface
Than th' old empurpled, pompous Capitol,—
Yea, which its lust of power doth extol
Over Europe's mortal Mars, Napoleon,
(He who commanded by a look and won,
Made toys of empires, playthings e'en of crowns,
And scorned a Higher Force, with Ajax' frowns—
He with a little hand of fragile clay
Would snatch, Mercurius-like, Zeus' bolts away).
Time! Laurell'd runner o'er the systems and
The universes, whirling suns and grand
Infinitude of dazzling orbs eternal,
Which to the recreant mortal vision burn
With splendour softened to a tender ray
For man in night to find religion's day,
And vie with seraphs in translating all
Those doubts which him, while in his dust, enthral!—
SIRE,
Hearts are masters over pens (a law
Of Nature all, as God so wisely saw—
Else, could not man, or baser things, attest
Their noblest throe, their feelings of the best),
Hence Thou must read in Thy great Empire's *heart*,
Its offering to-day, from every part,
To Thee of loyal greetings, and to God
Of humble thanks for guarding on its sod
The Ruler of Great Britain proud and vast!
Yea, thanks to God, for without Him the past,
The present and the future fates of kings
And vassals are but transient, mocking things—
"Except the Lord the city's stones doth lay,
"The builders labour vainly day to day:
"Except the Lord Himself the city *keep*,
"The watchman vainly waketh" from his sleep!
The Psalmist's song to-day is sweetly ours,
For through capricious time's chromatic hours
Th' Almighty Builder doth consolidate
The blessings of Thine Empire's splendid fate;
And Thou, our true Imperial "Watchman" will
Ne'er "wake in vain," for God keeps vigil still!
Great Britain's prayers are for Thee to-day—
Thou who art writing, in such bold display,
Upon Time's calendar, the deeds of love
And human-kindness never to remove—
And bridging o'er the seas and oceans, which
Our commerce, homes and even lives enrich.
Our Empire—nay, the world—far better is,
And Nations have exchanged a greeting kiss,
Within the little year expiring now,
That Time doth pause and add unto Thy brow
One bay the more to Thine increasing wreath,
Thus lighting still the lustrous crown beneath!
'Tis not the hale, the strong, the high, the rich
Who each hath cause to honour Thee, and which
Rejoiceth in this day, but e'en the child
And cripple likewise shall have on Thee smiled.
Long yet, oh Sire, mayst Thou our Empire rule,
So that old Time himself seem but a fool
In wildly, coldly, idly running Thee
That race whose "greatest" goal is CHARITY!

CLIFFORD KING.

CALCUTTA DOCKS.

Congestion and Shortage of Wagons.

ACCUMULATIONS AT DEPOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Regarding the remarks made in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Pioneer* as to the Calcutta docks, the *Empire* has ascertained that the accommodation at docks is more this year, with regard both to the number of loading berths for vessels and storage accommodation for goods than last year. But shipments in April and May this year have been very much less than in the corresponding months of 1911. Taking advantage of cheap accommodation, dealers in grain and seeds have rushed down their goods during the month of May, and have accumulated large stocks in the dock depots, where the stock held at the present time is nearly double what it was last year, while the shippers are having the greatest difficulty in getting their goods down to meet shipping engagements. About three hundred and fifty wagons a day are now coming down, and about four-fifths of this number are for dealers and for shippers.

CAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE.

One of the principal factors in the waggon shortage problem on the Calcutta side is the system obtaining among a large number of Marwari dealers of bringing down produce from other parts of India to Calcutta on speculation. These dealers have no warehouses to stock their goods with the result that if the goods are not sold on arrival, as is usually the case, they are left in the sheds at Howrah awaiting purchasers. In other words, the sheds at Howrah are used as warehouses. As frequently happens, the Marwaris wait for a rise in the prices of the goods they are offering for sale, and leave the consignments in the sheds, thus creating a congestion at Howrah. At the present moment, the seventeen sheds at the Howrah railway stations are overcrowded with bags of wheat and seeds to such an extent that the East Indian Railway has been compelled to stop all bookings of merchandise to Howrah till the 6th of June. Besides these consignments in the sheds awaiting shipment, there were yesterday nearly one thousand waggons more under load at Howrah. A representative of the "Englishman" learned that the congestion on the Bombay side was even worse than on the Calcutta side. The East Indian Railway had no less than seven hundred of their waggons hung up at junctions on the Bombay side, in spite of the fact that bookings to those places had been stopped owing to the congestion.

POSITION AT HOWRAH.

One has only to see the goods sheds at Howrah, says the same paper, to realise the enormous difficulties with which the East Indian Railway is faced in its work of making the waggons go round amongst its constituents. It is admitted that at the present moment when large consignments of wheat and seeds have been coming into Howrah, the railway has been somewhat short of waggons but it is at the same time pointed out—a fact we mention without any comment—that the stocks at the collieries are being rapidly reduced. In proof of this statement, it is further stated that during the month of May, no less than 250,000 tons, of coal was brought down by the railways which went to furnish cargo for forty-three steamers. During March, April and May, the average supply of waggons on the East Indian Railway, it is stated, has been fully equal to the average raisings of the Bengal collieries, namely about eleven million per annum. During the rainy season, there will be, we understand, no shortage of waggons for the collieries. But the difficulty is that when the railway has a large number of waggons going a-begging as it were, in July, August and September, the demand for coal is not so brisk as at the present moment when the wheat and seeds business is also in full swing.

The arrangements at the Howrah goods-sheds leave nothing to be desired; the only grievance is that the dealers do not remove their goods quickly enough. Obviously the demurrage charge of 2 pies per maund has no terror for the dealers as they realise it from the shipper. The system of making the Howrah goods sheds the export market on this side of India, if it leads to congestion at the port, as it undoubtedly does, seems to be to a large extent, responsible for the cry of the shortage of waggons and may well yield place to some other method of transacting business. The waggons are simply held up at the sweet will and pleasure of the dealers, as there is no room in the sheds for more goods. It appears that a movement is on foot to build a warehouse in Howrah. A syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of an extensive plot of land in Howrah for the purpose. This seems to be a move in the right direction. Anyhow it appears that in order to relieve the congestion at Howrah, the old system of allowing merchants to use the railway sheds as warehouses should be abandoned.

COAL FAMINE IN CALCUTTA.

Huge Stocks Lying Idle at the Coal-fields.

700,000 TONS AWAIT WAGONS.

The protests made by colliery proprietors, merchants and shippers anent the shortage of wagons, and the conferences held to discuss the subject, two or three months ago have proved of no avail, writes the "Statesman" and the complaints which are now being renewed are even more bitter than they were earlier in the year. It will be remembered that the outcry then was caused mainly by the large demand for coal for shipment to Bombay and coast ports, and it was complained that steamers were kept waiting for coal for days, and in some cases weeks. The answer of the railway companies concerned them was that the shortage of wagons to bring the coal down to Calcutta was due to the abnormal demand, and that when trade became normal again there would be no cause for complaint. It is not contended now that the demand is still abnormal, and yet the congestion is, if anything, worse than it was two or three months ago.

What is the position to-day? The collieries are over-stocked with coal, which is very badly wanted on this side of India. Mills and shippers are clamouring for it and cannot get it, for the simple reason that the railways cannot bring it to Calcutta. Those in charge of the traffic arrangements on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways say things will be better next month, but the merchants regard the promise very dubiously. They say the same promise was made three months ago, and that there has not been the slightest improvement. And even if the promise is this time fulfilled they say they have a legitimate cause for complaint at the actual loss of trade and money which they have sustained during the past three months. "It is the duty of the Railways," said one Calcutta merchant to a "Statesman" representative "to provide wagons sufficient to meet all demands on them. There is practically a coal famine in Calcutta and the mill districts. Every day we are receiving letters and telegrams from the mills, saying they have only twelve-hours' or one day's stock, and we have to let them have small quantities to go on with. It is very annoying, and is interfering greatly with business.

Another gentleman intimately connected with the coal industry, said there were huge stocks on the coal-fields for which customers were waiting in Calcutta. He estimated the quantity lying idle at seven lakhs of tons, and said that many collieries were restricting their raisings because they could not get the coal away. One big firm, he said, had had to restrict the raisings at three of their collieries, and the same thing was happening at most of the pits.

Asked if the railways had done anything to relieve the pressure he said so far as he could see all they had done was to restrict bookings in certain directions so as to keep the wagons on this side, but that did not help them particularly if they had to send coal up-country. The jute mills were, he further said, living from hand to mouth and shipping was in practically the same plight as it was in March, ships being held-up for want of coal. There had been a little improvement in the timing of trains, when they were actually running, but it was more than discounted by the long waits at Asansole and at Naihati—stops of six hours at the former place and four at the latter, being by no means uncommon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE KAISER AND ALSACE.

France and Germany.

GERMAN NAVY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 18.

ACCORDING to the Paris "Matin," the Kaiser on Monday threatened to annul the Constitution of Alsace-Lorraine, and incorporate the conquered territory in the Kingdom of Prussia. This threat was made during a gala luncheon at Strasburg. The Strasburg correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger," which publishes a milder version, states that his account was received from the best sources. In conversation with the burgomaster the Emperor said :—"Now listen; you have learned to know us here up to the present only from the good side. But I can tell you, you can learn to know us also from the other side. Things cannot go on in this way any longer. But if things go further, we shall simply annul the constitution and incorporate you with Prussia." The Emperor spoke so loudly and emphatically that several gentlemen overheard his remarks. Later he spoke in the same strain to Dr. Bondenscheer, a member of the Upper Alsatian House. Already there is evidence of the storm of indignation they will produce in all Germany. The German Emperor is not an autocrat, and it is already pointed out in the newspapers noted for their loyalty that he is arrogating a right he does not possess. He can temporarily override the Constitution, but the Bundesrat and the Reichstag alone can annul the Alsatian Constitution, and provide for the provinces incorporation with Prussia.

Whilst he was at Strasburg, the Kaiser had a conversation with Herr Mandel, Under-Secretary for State, who detests Alsace. The latter appears to have made an excellent impression on his Majesty, who conferred on him the title of "Excellency" and it is considered that the rash words used by his Majesty are due to Herr Mandel's influence. The Kaiser is stated to have been indignant at the refusal of the Diet to vote the "Gnadenfonds," a sum of money placed at the disposal of the Emperor on the ground that it was used to pension persons objectionable to Alsatians. The royal anger was further aroused by the statement that German officials at the Gravenstaden gun factory had entered into relations with the French Government.

It is suggested that Herr Mandel added fuel to the fire, and that the Kaiser's hasty words were the result. From every point of view they are deeply regrettable, and are bound to increase the dissatisfaction in Alsace, while Bavaria and South Germany are indignant at what is considered to be Prussian arrogance. In Munich people refuse to believe that the Kaiser said anything so imprudent, and attributed the story to French malice. The Emperor has left Strasburg amidst the merry clang of church bells without causing any dementi of the words to be issued, and indeed one is not expected. Their unconstitutional character, however, will be resented throughout the Empire in a fashion which may make his Majesty regret their utterance.

The German Emperor's words have, as was anticipated, roused a storm of protest throughout Germany, and questions on the subject will be addressed to the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag. A semi-official attempt to water them down has only the more effectually confirmed them. The explanation which the Burgomaster of Strasburg has been induced to give in the hope of calming public opinion, is that when the Kaiser threatened to incorporate Alsace with Prussia, he doubtless meant to do so by legal means. This is the third time during the last five years that the Kaiser's impetuosity has placed a Chancellor in a difficult position—first the interview published in a London newspaper, next the "divine right of Kings" speech at Konigsberg, and now his unconstitutional threat made at Strasburg.

BARON BIEBERSTEIN AT KARLSRUHE.

The German Emperor arrived on Saturday, at Karlsruhe, where he is the guest of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden. His Majesty had an enthusiastic reception from the townsfolk as he drove through the beflagged streets to the castle. The journey of the Ministers appears to have touched the public imagination, although it was undertaken merely, because the Kaiser is not returning immediately to Berlin, and speculation is rife as to the nature of the conversations that took place. The "Kolnische Zeitung" supplies a guidance to public opinion in a semi-official statement by pointing out that not only current business, but the unusual position created by the marked way in which the Press of all the Great Powers has dwelt on the changes at the German Embassies in London and Constantinople would be touched on, adding:—"Doubtless, besides the present circumstances of the Italo-Turkish war, the present state of our relations with England would be discussed. A pronouncement on this question is natural and necessary at a moment when a new Ambassador in London is to be appointed. It is likewise necessary that an agreement between the Kaiser and those persons who have to direct German policy should be come to as to the policy to be pursued in London."

The journal further adds that it seems improbable that any specific programme was drawn up, as it is more important that the general line of policy should be decided.

GERMANY'S RECORD CRITICISED.

The different statements made in English newspapers about negotiations between Great Britain and Germany, that are said to have been in progress for sometime past have still further added to the interest shown here in the "mission" of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein to London. There is some belief here that one point in these negotiations—the nature of Great Britain's friendship for France—came under discussion and although as a most casual glance at the leading articles to-day would show, there is the fullest confidence here in the British Foreign Minister to see to it that the entente cordiale shall stand as firm as ever before, the reported discussion of the entente naturally has aroused a more real interest here in Anglo-German relations.

The point of view in many quarters here seems to be that, after all, Baron Marschall has never departed very far from the Wilhelmstrasse method, and that the logical application of this method in London cannot have any great future from the German point of view. The "Debats" expresses this opinion in a leading article, in the course of which it says: The diplomatic changes are spoken of as though they were to change the destinies of Europe. Yet there is nothing very extraordinary in seeing an Ambassador leave his post at the end of fifteen years when his influence is diminishing. One must have a very strong faith in the remarkable gifts of Baron Marschall to believe that his arrival in London will transform Anglo-German relations. We fear that Germans have illusions on this point similar to those that they held on the subject of their country's relations with France. They obstinately believe that the wishes and desires of a few men acting according to diverse motives would suffice to give to Franco-German dealings a character that was contrary to the very nature of things."

The "Temps" after remarking upon the non-success of German methods, both in the form of intimidation and of cajolery, says :—"This is why, in opposition to the "Kolnische Zeitung,' we believe that the present situation is nothing out of the ordinary. On the contrary, it takes its place quite naturally as the outcome of recent history, and will be developed according to the laws of this history."

NEW GERMAN NAVY BILL.

In the course of the debate on the second reading of the Navy Law Amendment Bill on Tuesday, Herr Bernstein, Socialist, said : "Everywhere organised labour is the greatest opponent of wars, and every day the importance of this peace factor is growing. On the other hand, this Navy Bill will rather tend to arouse the apprehensions and antipathies of other nations. The exaggerated nature of the German demands addressed to France, with regard to Morocco intensified international excitement. This much has leaked out, that France officially asked Great Britain, if she would take part in a demonstration against Germany's action at Agadir. Great Britain expressed her readiness to do so. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey made explicit statements to pacify the public excitement.

"Here in Germany, we only got half-suppressed statements calculated to stir up popular feeling the more against England. We reject the Bill on financial and political grounds. A genuine peace can only be attained by the development of international alliances between the peoples themselves. Baron Marschall vo

Bieberstein is going to England to promote an understanding, but he will bring us no nearer a real and lasting peace as long as these armaments continue."

Herr Vogthern, (Socialist), said the increase of the German navy was upsetting the existing proportion between the navies of Germany and Great Britain. Mr. Churchill had believed that there would be a slackening in the German rate of building, which Great Britain would have followed, and that would have meant a gradual disarmament. Germany could not outstrip Great Britain, which would always build in reply to whatever efforts she made to do so. Germany, with the heavy burdens which weighed upon the shoulders of the people, had come to the limit of her capacity, while Great Britain was a rich and inexhaustible country.

The House then divided, and adopted on the second reading both the Navy Law Amendment Bill and the Supplementary Naval Estimates en bloc. The minority was composed of Social Democrats, Poles, and Guelphs.

When the result of the division was made known Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, shook Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, by the hand, and offered his hearty congratulations.

THE KAISER'S VETO ON DUELS.

The decision of a "Court of Honour" that an officer is obliged to fight a duel must, in certain cases, be referred to the Kaiser, and Lieut.General von Heeringen, the Prussian Minister of War, in giving evidence before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag threw an interesting light on his Majesty's attitude towards some delicate questions submitted to him. On one occasion, the Minister stated, an officer kissed a brother officer's wife, and the "Court of Honour" decided that the two men must fight. The case was submitted to the Kaiser, who expressed the contrary opinion, and the encounter did not take place. Whether the Kaiser considered the offence only venial, the general did not explain. In another case an officer had been accused of cheating at cards, and although the "Court of Honour" acquitted him, he found himself under the necessity of fighting four duels in order to maintain his honour. The Kaiser, however, held that the decision of the court was sufficient and stopped the encounters. Lieut-General von Heeringen still maintains that duelling is inevitable in the army, and held that the resolutions of the various parties in the Reichstag directed against it were an encroachment on the prerogative of the Emperor as commander-in-chief of the army. What the Roman Catholic Centre party and Socialists and Progressives are actually striving to do is to compel officers to obey the law of the land in the same way as other citizens are required to do.

COLLISION IN COLOMBO.

Steamer "Apollo" Runs into the Island Breakwater.

On Sunday last, while proceeding into Colombo Harbour, the steamer "Apollo" collided with the Island breakwater. The vessel was in pilotage charge at the time. An examination of the vessel disclosed serious damage which will necessitate her entering dry dock, for which purpose she will discharge 3,500, about one half, of her cargo. This will occupy about six days by which time H.M.S. "Espeigle" will have been taken out of dock.

Mr. C. D. Vigors, Receiver of Wrecks, Colombo, began an inquiry on Tuesday in the Customs Office, into the circumstances which led to the collision of the s.s. "Apollo" with the Island breakwater on Sunday evening. The master, some of the officers, and Pilot Green were examined. The inquiry is proceeding. The "Apollo" is a steel ship, built by Furness Witby and Co., Ld., West Hartlepool, in 1905. She is owned by the Cornhill S.S. Co., Ltd. of London, the managers being Harrison and Dixon, Ld. Her registered tonnage is 2,443 and gross 3,774.

Mr. G. W. Laurie, special officer in Bombay for Lloyds' underwriters, acting under cable instructions from London, proceeded to Colombo on Friday night.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WHEAT.

Third and final forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal, 1911-12.

Character of the Season.—The chief wheat-growing district in Bengal are Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia and Pabna. Owing to heavy rain in September and October, the sowings were a little later than usual in some places; but a considerable amount of moisture was left in the soil, and the germination and growth of the crop were good. The season, however, in the chief wheat growing districts, subsequent to the issue of the second forecast, has been marked by insufficient rainfall, and the strong west wind has damaged the crop in some places. The prospects therefore are not uniformly favourable throughout the Province.

Area sown.—The total area sown with the crop this year as estimated by the district officers is 140,000 acres against 142,800 acres last year.

Outturn.—The average of district officers' estimates of outturn per acre works out to 85 per cent. against 76 per cent. of the normal last year. The information available does not justify the adoption of any other estimates. Taking the normal yield to be 7 cwt. per acre, the estimate of total yield is 41,700 tons against 38,000 tons last year or an increase of about 10 per cent.

At the end of April the average price of wheat at the principal marts of the Province was Rs. 4-1-4 per maund or 1 per cent. higher than at the same date of last year, but 9 per cent. less than in 1910. The average wholesale price of rice on the other hand for the Province at the end of April was 16 per cent. and 13 per cent. higher than at the same dates in 1911 and 1910, respectively.

BENGAL OILSEEDS.

Third and final forecast of the spring oilseed crops of the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and Darjeeling.

Explanatory.—The present forecast only deals with the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and Darjeeling.

Area sown.—The total area sown with the different kinds of oilseeds, excepting til is estimated at 337,700 acres against 326,300 acres of last year.

Character of the season.—Oilseeds are chiefly cultivated in the Presidency Division and in Burdwan and Midnapore. Sowings though commenced in normal time were somewhat late in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Darjeeling and in all the districts of the Presidency Division except Khulna. The rainfall in the months of November to February was below the normal and subsequently the outturn of crops was affected in some districts. Some injury from insects is reported from Murshidabad. On the whole a fair crop is expected in these districts.

Outturn.—The outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds according to district officers' estimates works out to 84 per cent. of the normal against 73 per cent. of last year.

Taking 6 maunds per acre as the normal rate of yield for linseed, rape and mustard and 4 1-4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the total yield is estimated at 60,200 tons against 50,200 tons of last year.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

The subscription list of the Indian section of this fund for the month of May, shews about 100 more contributors than the April list and is too long for complete publication in the Press. It will be printed and circulated by the Committee. The subscriptions received during May range from Rs. 3,000 to four annas and the total amount for the month is about Rs. 8,000. The donations made in India, previously acknowledged, amount to Rs. 1,22,910. Subscriptions are received by any Branch in India of the Bank of Bengal and by the Honorary Treasurer, 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The British National Council of the Fund reports increasing success in getting subscriptions in Lancashire.

In the House of Lords on May 14 the Bankruptcy Bill was considered in committee, and a number of amendments agreed to. The Movable Dwellings Bill passed through committee. The Earl of Plymouth questions the Government as to the application of the Shops Act to art exhibitions, at which works of art were on sale. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers replied that the point raised was one of legal interpretation, but his personal opinion was that the Act would apply, and that such trading exhibitions would come under the definition of a retail trade.

CHURCH MAINTENANCE.

Calcutta Chinese Make Ends Meet by Gambling.

Everybody is familiar with the protests made from time to time against the practice of holding raffles, and using other schemes allied to gambling, for the purpose of raising money for church purposes. We have heard these protests in India at times, but we doubt whether so amazing story as that told to Mr. Justice Fletcher in the course of a recent case has ever been "topped." The case has been before the Calcutta courts for a considerable time and on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Fletcher delivered judgment in the last case that was brought. The Chinese Church was involved in this matter as will be seen from the summary of the judgment published below.

His lordship, in the course of his judgment, said the suit was brought by the plaintiff in his capacity as the Abbot of the local Chinese Church known as the Seavoy church and the defendants were the members of the governing body of that church. The allegations against them were that they carried away various articles of worship, including a gaming table out of which the worship of the god and the various articles of the church were maintained. Recently a split in the congregation occurred and as a result various police court proceedings took place over a sum of Rs. 25,000 kept in a safe, both parties claiming that amount. The police took possession of that safe, and subsequently it was restored to the place whence it was taken, as a result of the orders of the High Court Criminal Bench. In the meantime as a result of the schism, a rival church sprang up.

The plaintiff then filed a suit in the Calcutta Court for a declaration that the church of which he (plaintiff) was the Abbot and from which all gaming was now excluded by force of circumstances of a rival church coming into existence, had the right or privilege of carrying the gaming table.

The plaintiff was unfortunate in the way in which his case was originally presented in his plaint. The case was one in which the plaintiff's legal advisers at the hearing obviously felt themselves at considerable difficulty. When it came on for hearing on the 29th March last, an adjournment was taken to amend the plaint and thus the Abbot had to pay the costs of the other side. After two short adjournments the plaintiff again for the third time asked for an adjournment of two months, or at any rate for a substantial adjournment to enable him to correspond with the members and supporters of the church, who were now out of Calcutta, and also to raise the necessary funds to carry on the suit.

As against that, the defendants, who were the members of the rival church in opposing the motion for adjournment pointed out that they were remaining in Calcutta only for the disposal of the suit as they had secured the contract of the woodwork of the new city about to be erected in Delhi, and it was necessary for them to proceed thither to carry on their contract.

His lordship observed that if what was stated by the defendants was true, it was extremely hard on them to be asked to stay here for two months. He, therefore, refused the application and dismissed the suit with costs.

The Calcutta police have discovered that since cotton gambling has practically been suppressed, a new form of gambling with cards and numbers, carried on in broad daylight in public streets, has become noticeable in the northern quarters of the town in the jurisdiction of the Manicktollah, Sukea Street, and Belliaghata Police Stations.

The gambling is carried on by means of small-sized cards with certain numbers written on them, which are placed in a box.

The betting which ranges from an anna to ten rupees depends on picking out a card bearing the number named by the bettor. If this is done successfully the gambler is paid double the amount of the stake. School-boys, cart-drivers, and servants are said to be "mad after the game."

WIRELESS ON B. I. STEAMERS.

A Notable Advance on Indian Coast Services.

The British India Company has always been regarded as one of our most up-to-date steamer lines, and those who have lived in-coast-towns in this country say for twenty years have been able to trace the rapid development of this splendid all-British concern. New ships have been put in commission with almost amazing rapidity, and to-day the company are proud in the possession of a fleet which includes literally scores of modern and up-to-date craft.

It is appropriate therefore that the British India should be the first marine service on the coast to adopt wireless. About a year ago they fitted their then new ship, the "Erinpura" with the system. This fine ship, with others of her class, was on one of the mail runs on the Calcutta side, and it was determined to run the installation for a year before going further.

The success which has attended the experiment has decided the company to extend it, and news is just to hand that fourteen installations have been ordered and will be placed on the principal passenger ships flying between Calcutta and ports in the Bay of Bengal. It is noteworthy that these will be the first passenger steamers on the main passenger routes in the Bay to be fitted with wireless.

We understand that it is not at present contemplated having the old vessels on the Home service fitted up with wireless, but arrangements are being made to have the apparatus installed on all the new vessels built for the company's passenger services. Four such ships have actually been laid down, but we believe the company's building programme in the immediate future is a very extensive one.

SHARKS IN THE HOOGHLY.

Fishers' Exciting Experiences in Calcutta.

Calcutta people attribute many things to the Hooghly. The Hindus regard it as one of the means to salvation. Europeans look upon it variously; it is, southwards, the way out of this land of regrets. It is also regarded as a filthy stream notable for its treacherous tides, and the grim burdens it sometimes comes on its surface. It is also a home for crocodiles which in times past have exacted a heavy toll from those who use its waters as the laver of salvation. But in the vacinity of the city of Calcutta sharks have been rarely seen, and until quite recently have been more thought of than actually realized. About ten days ago, however, a Hindu, while bathing at one of the many ghats above the Howrah Bridge was carried away by a shark. The incident caused a good deal of excitement at the time, but as there was no recurrence it was forgotten.

Last Wednesday evening, however, considerable commotion was caused at Babu Ghat, near where dozens of large steamers are moored when a fisherman unwittingly caught a shark in his net. Thinking that he had hauled in something valuable the fisherman drew up the net and received a shock when he realised the nature of his haul. Fortunately, some bamboos were found handy and the fisherman, assisted by his boatmen, soon set about belabouring the shark while it was trying hard to jump out of the net. When it was thought to be dead, the creature was triumphantly carried in a ticca-gari to the Head Police Office in Lal Bazaar where it was found still alive.

It eventually died from exhaustion.

The fisherman was given a reward of Rs. 5. The shark was about eight feet in length with a terrific jaw.

Mr. Alfred Stead, son of the late Mr. W. T. Stead is to succeed, to the editorship of the "Review of Reviews" writes our London correspondent. Mr. Stead is an able journalist, and has travelled much. His stay in the Far East some years ago has been productive of some very informative writings on the future of Japan and China. He had a thorough journalistic training at the hands of his father, but he brings to it a natural ability which reveals itself in his work. He is thirty-five years, or age and has held the post of Consul-General for Roumania since 1907.

POLICE COURTS.

KUMAR'S JEWELLERY CASE.

No Charge Framed against Bank Manager.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday by Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court in the case, in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar charged Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, Manager of the Indian Specie Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery pledged with the Bank.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment, said that the prosecution wanted him to consider the following charges: (1) the criminal misappropriation by Readymoney of the pair of bracelets, whilst they were in the possession of the Bank; (2) the charge of substituting articles of jewellery inasmuch as another pair of bracelets, which did not belong to the Prince, happened to be substituted for it; and because a very valuable necklace, which ought to be amongst the jewellery pledged with Mahomed Sabu Sidick was missing, and nowhere accounted for by the accused; also a general charge of substitution of inferior jewellery for superior articles inasmuch as the Prince's jewellery was valued at about Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs and the value of the jewellery now in the hands of Mahomed Sabu's trustees was something like Rs. 75,000 only; (3) that the accused allowed Craig to appropriate to his own use Rs. 20,000 out of the balance of Rs. 60,000 left with the Bank, when he knew that the Prince was the owner of that property and the money ought to have been made available to him; (4) that the accused joined Craig in fraudulently transferring jewellery to Mahomed Sabu Sidick and misappropriated the money raised from Mahomed; and (5) that the accused dishonestly and fraudulently retained three necklaces and three diamonds and in collusion with Readymoney, and allowed them between the 20th November and the 20th December to remain in the Bank in order that Readymoney might ultimately secure them in satisfaction of his bogus claim.

No doubt, his Worship observed, these charges seemed to be formidable, but the question was, Were they based on any evidence or were they the products of mere suspicion or imagination? With regard to the pair of bracelets, there was evidence that that jewellery did at one time belong to the Prince. On this point, they had the evidence of the Prince himself, of Charles Vorbaid, who was the partner of Rosenthal, from whom the article was purchased, and they had also the evidence of Vincent Perreira, a former employee of the Prince, and of Rosenthal's bill, in which that artile was mentioned. On the other hand, there was no evidence to show whose property it was, if not the Prince's, and no reason was assigned why witness, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed, stated that it was pledged with him by Readymoney, when the latter denied this. But the identity of the bracelet did not necessarily prove the case against the accused. The prosecution ought further to connect Mr. Chunilal with it, and in order to do so, they must prove that the bracelets were in Abdul Hussein's possession, and were given to the Bank along with the other jewellery.

His Worship here dealt at some length with the evidence on this point, and said that there were no grounds for holding Mr. Chunilal responsible for the alleged misappropriation of the bracelets by Readymoney.

The Magistrate next decided the charge of substitution of jewellery by holding that it was not proved that bracelets of higher value came to the Bank, and if they were not brought there, Mr. Chunilal could not have substituted one for the other. There was also not a scrap of evidence on record, remarked his Worship, with regard to the general charge of substitution of jewellery of inferior value or that of a higher value. The second charge, therefore, also failed.

His Worship then dealt with the charge against the accused of allowing Craig to draw Rs. 20,000 for his own use out of moneys belonging to the Prince and said that by his letter Mansur showed that he knew that Rs. 60,000 were to be handed over to Craig as soon as the shroff's endorsement was obtained, and that Rs. 10,000 out of it had already been given to him. In spite of that the Prince sent no warning to Mr. Chunilal not to part with his money, nor any cable to Craig protesting against the withdrawal of the amount. This circumstance could only lead irresistibly to one conclusion, namely, that, as Craig stated, the condition was that the balance of Rs. 60,000 was to go to him, and the Prince had accepted that arrangement. In his Worship's opinion, therefore, with regard to that payment, the accused could hardly be made liable either civilly or criminally, and much less criminally.

TRANSFER OF THE JEWELLERY.

His Worship continuing said that the fourth charge was about the transfer of the jewellery to Mahomed Sabu Sidick, and he admitted at once that that was done with the Prince's authority or consent. But strictly speaking, was this authority necessary? The loans by the Bank were all on pro-notes passed in favour of Craig, and though they were passed without any consideration, yet their effect was that he appeared in the Bank's books as one of the pledgers of that jewellery, and the only person to whom the loan was made. If so, and if no dishonest intention could be proved, was he not within his right in transferring the jewellery to Mahomed Sabu, if the Bank declined to keep it any longer. The accused therefore, in writing the letter to Craig advising him to accept the arrangement as a bona-fide business, would not be said to have done anything unusual or illegal. The only question for the Court to consider in connection with this matter was whether it was dishonest, and if there was anything to show that that transfer was such as to cause the Prince a wrongful loss, or to the Bank, a wrongful gain. On the contrary, the Prince was a gainer by the transaction, for, whereas he could raise only Rs. 2,10,000 on the whole of his jewellery in the first instance, he obtained by re-pledging only a portion of it, the larger sum of Rs. 2,25,000. The Bank was no gainer either. An account was made up at that time and Craig was satisfied that it was correct and it was then arranged to raise Rs. 2,25,000 to pay off the whole of the debts and these were accordingly paid off. The circumstances and the documentary evidence connected with the re-pledge to Mahomed Sabu Sidick did not prove the existence of a conspiracy between Craig and the accused, or any intention on the latter's part to defraud the Prince of his rights.

As to the last charge of the retention by the Bank of certain articles of jewellery, his Worship said that considering that Mr. Chunilal had brought about the transaction with Mahomed Sabu, he was interested in seeing that some provision was made for interest on his loan and in also paying off the brokers, who negotiated the loan. For that, there was no security left with him, and it had therefore, been arranged by him with the consent of Craig that three necklaces and three diamonds should be retained for that purpose. Here too the object of the accused was not dishonest so far as Craig and the Prince were concerned. The Prince, surely, was not a loser by the retention of the jewellery. It was true that Readymoney was engaged in selecting the articles that were retained and his Worship was of opinion that he (Readymoney) acted then with an ulterior and selfish object; but was Mr. Chunilal aware of it? Mr. Chunilal's subsequent conduct showed that he was not, and it was unfair to say that all along the accused acted in conspiracy with Readymoney in this matter, when the accused's letter to Readymoney's solicitors distinctly informed them that the jewellery had been received from Craig and the Bank held it on his account. If he was in the conspiracy, he would have certainly made the articles available to Readymoney and would not have instructed his solicitors to oppose the attachment, as was done in that suit. No collusion could, therefore, be imputed to the accused and that charge must also fail.

Under the circumstances, his Worship ordered the accused Mr. Chunilal to be discharged.

In conclusion, his Worship thanked both Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Trivedi for the great assistance they had rendered to the Court in deciding a rather long case.

COUNTERFEIT NICKELS.

On Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Salway charged Dalichand, a Marwari youth, aged about 17 years, with fraudulently inducing two Mahomedans to receive counterfeit nickel coins.

Mr. Velinkar defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused kept a shop at Falkland Road, and on Thursday, two Mahomedans went to his shop to raise money on a shirt. The accused gave them five nickels and some small silver coins. The Mahomedans found four nickels to be bad and returned them to the accused. The accused assured them that the coins were genuine and refused to take them back. The Mahomedans, thereupon, went to the Police Inspector, who found the coins to be counterfeit. He then sent a police sepoy in plain clothes to the accused's shop with a marked two-anna-piece. The man asked for two nickels, and the accused gave him two coins made of inferior metal. The accused was then arrested and his shop searched and two more counterfeit nickels were found.

The defence was that the accused did not know that the coins were counterfeit.

His Worship disbelieved the story and convicted the accused. As the accused was a mere youth of seventeen and as he was doing business in a small way, his Worship thought that to send him to jail would be to ruin him for life, and accordingly he fined him Rs. 100.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur on Saturday, Inspector Stenson charged Mary D'Cruz, a Eurasian woman, Aber D'Cruz, Abdul Aziz Suleman, Gulam Abbas Satali, Sunderji Nanji, Abdul Rehman Ganim, Abdulla Hussein and Dawood Enoos, the first with keeping a common gambling house, and the rest with gambling in Essa Khalifa's chawl at Foras Road.

Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that in consequence of information received, Mr. Stenson obtained warrants from the Commissioner of Police, and raided the place at 4 p. m., on the 30th of May last. He then found all the accused, except the first, gambling with cards and money. The first accused was sleeping on a cot, and on the cot being searched, small coins were found under her pillow.

All the accused denied the charge. On the evidence, his Wordship convicted the accused and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 45, and the rest Rs. 15 each.

A COLOURED "EUROPEAN."

Before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergt. Bamber charged one Thomas Bailey under the Vagrancy Act, with loitering without any means of subsistence.

The accused being of a dark complexion, the Magistrate inquired why he called himself a European.

The accused replied that his father was an Irishman, and his mother was a coloured woman from America. He was born in Liverpool.

The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Amerik Jones, a European, aged 40 years, with being a vagrant and having no means of subsistence. He was also ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

COCAINE EATERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector O'Brien charged six Hindus and two Mahomedan lads with possessing a quantity of cocaine without a license.

The quantity found on them was very small, apparently kept for their own use, as all the accused were cocaine eaters.

The two lads were fined Rs. 5 each, three accused were fined Rs. 20 with the option of ten days' imprisonment, two others were fined Rs. 15 with the option of seven days' imprisonment, and one was fined Rs. 30 with the option of fifteen days' imprisonment.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Sailor's Fatal Fall from Aloft.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned by the Jury at the inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, on Saturday, touching the death of Sonoo Rakhamji (22), a khalasi employed on board the prow No. 5156. The deceased on Thursday went up the mast to make fast a sail, and, when coming down, fell into the hold, twenty feet below. He fell on his side and his left leg and arm were broken. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 5-30 a.m., on Friday morning.

A FATAL JUMP.

Narasu Babaji, (30), who sustained severe injuries in jumping out of a window when drunk, was admitted in the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 2-30 a.m., on Friday morning. At the inquest a verdict of "suicide" was returned.

"JUBA"-"BHAVANI" COLLISION.

Witness Faints under Cross-Examination.

The Marine Court appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances attending the collision on May 20, off Janjira, between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Juba" and "Bhavani," a pathimar of Malvan, resumed their inquiry on Saturday, and further evidence was recorded.

Examined by Mr. Bowen, Bhiva Jiva, a khalasi on board, the "Bhawani" pathimar, deposed that the night of the collision was dark and cloudy. He was on deck, when the accident took place. He had previously seen the green light of the steamer. There was great confusion, and the men on the pathimar were all shouting that they were being drowned.

To Mr. Campbell, witness said that the tindal was at the helm. It was not true that the real tindal of the "Bhawani" pathimar was in Malwan, in connection with his son's marriage. The pathimar was proceeding to Malwan from Bombay. As there was no wind the pathimar had anchored. The water was deep and the anchor rope went down about 50 to 60 fathoms. It was their custom to anchor, when there was no wind. While sailing they used to carry side-lights and a white light. He was not asleep when the collision took place. Generally they slept during the day, but kept watch at night.

To Mr. Pradhan: While some were sleeping during the day, others kept awake and were keeping watch. Those who kept watch by day slept at night.

Jilloo Atmaram, also a khalasi, was next examined. He said that the collision took place at night. He heard people on board the pathimar shouting that a steamer had been sighted near the prow and that their lives were in danger.

Examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said that he owned some land at Malvan. He cultivated it. He had been a khalasi for a year. There was so much confusion at the time of the collision that he could not say who was shouting in the pathimar. Witness himself felt as if he were dying. He could not be sure as to where the lights were on the steamer. He knew there were lights. He had seen them. He could not say how the collision took place. He was thrown into the water by the impact. He was picked up as he was struggling in the water.

Mr. Pradhan, barrister, for the owner and the tindal of the "Bhawani" pathmar then called several Hindus of Malvan, Rajapur, Savantwadi, and other neighbouring places who said they were passengers on board the "Juba" at the time of the accident and deposed that they had seen green and white lights on the pathimar, just before the collision occurred.

Mr. Campbell, barrister, for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, cross-examined them. The line of cross-examination suggesting either that the witnesses were not on the steamer at all, or that they had not seen the pathemar.

The searching cross-examination of counsel so much distressed one witness, Makund Luxmon, Patel of Varad village, that he fainted in the witness-box. He was removed from the box and was allowed to rest; in the mean time other witnesses were examined.

The recording of the evidence having been concluded the inquiry was adjourned to Tuesday morning, when Counsel will address the Court.

THE WEATHER.

Late Monsoon Expected in Bombay.

Indications as to the development of the monsoon have not altered since they were specially described in this column a week ago. The strengthening of the current, which was suggested by the storm of last Tuesday, has entirely subsided, and there is now no doubt that the current is very weak. Consequently the commencement in Bombay of normal monsoon conditions is bound to be late, and while there may be light falls, rain in any quantity should not be expected for several, and possibly ten, days after the time of the normal break, i. e. June 5th. There is little doubt that the monsoon will be weak throughout the month of June. The threatening indications as regards Gujerat are as yet unaltered, although there is fortunately still time for a considerable favourable change.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Along the West Coast again there has been no rainfall, and the seas remain smooth, but thunderstorms have given a few falls of rain in the interior of the Peninsula. Thunderstorms have also occurred in North West India, with a scattered rainfall in the Western Himalayas. In Assam, the rainfall has been nearly general, but in Burma and Bengal only a few falls are reported. Mergui records one and a half inches; Myitkyina, one; Cherrapunji, three; Chittaldrug, one.

Forecast: No large change.

Earthquake report: A slight shock was recorded in Simla this morning at six hours three minutes, from a distance of about 700 miles.

SIMLA, June 2.

Malabar Coast observations to-day indicate that monsoon conditions are re-appearing in the South Arabian Sea. Local rainfall is reported from the South of the Peninsula. In Burma, only a few falls of rain have occurred, but cloud has increased in the south, and the weather was disturbed to the west of the Andamans. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal, and a few falls are reported from Bihar and Orissa. Elsewhere the weather has been practically dry.

Rangoon records one inch; Gauhati, Cuttack and Bangalore, one and a half; Cochin, two; and Kodaikanal, one.

Forecast:—The rainfall will increase in South Burma, continue in the South of the Peninsula and may diminish in North-East India.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Harpenden" Captain A. G. Cromack, which arrived in harbour on Saturday reports having met with strong S. W. winds in the Bay of Bengal.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following was issued by the Port office yesterday morning:—

Storm signal.—Slight indication yesterday that monsoon is re-appearing over South of Arabian Sea. The weather will possibly become squally along Malabar coast within next twenty-four hours.

The following telegram was received late last night by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Office, Simla:—

Storm Signal.—Indications of reappearance of monsoon conditions are slightly more marked.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	98·3	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	110·3	87·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	103·4	67·4	...	0·00
Lahore	105·9	76·2	0·02	0·02
Sirsa	108·3	83·0	...	0·00
Ambala	104·5	78·9	...	0·00
Delhi	104·5	79·8	...	0·00
Agra	112·5	82·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	114·3	78·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	111·5	85·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	112·7	86·4	...	0·00
Allahabad	112·1	86·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	90·5	83·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	105·4	85·2	0·01	0·01
Jaipur	108·2	79·1	0·02	0·02
Kotah	110·6	90·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	97·0	81·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·8	82·2	...	0·00
Veraval	86·1	82·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	108·1	79·0	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	108·5	79·5	...	0·00
Surat	95·9	81·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	110·6	80·7	...	0·00
Deesa	110·3	79·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	105·9	84·0	...	0·00
Indore	104·1	79·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	107·3	86·3	...	0·00
Saugor	103·3	78·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	105·1	83·4	...	0·00
Khandwa	107·7	81·1	...	0·00
Akola	108·2	84·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	109·3	83·8	...	0·00
Nagpur	110·1	89·3	...	0·00
Chanda	111·5	83·0	...	0·00
Raipur	109·7	85·6	...	0·00
BOMBAY	91·0	81·6	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·3	79·9	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·0	81·2	...	0·00
Karwar	93·2	80·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	101·9	75·6	...	0·00
Ahmednagar	103·1	69·5	...	0·00
Poona	101·0	71·3	...	0·00
Sholapur	102·3	75·6	0·02	0·02
Bijapur	101·7	72·8	0·57	0·57
Belgaum	91·3	69·5	0·10	0·10
Aurangabad	104·9	73·7	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	86·2	...	...
Hyderabad	106·3	81·2	...	...
Mangalore	92·8	80·3	...	...
Calicut	90·3	78·6	...	...
Cochin	90·2	77·7	0·01	0·01
Colombo	89·0	76·5	0·48	0·48
Masulipatam	99·3	83·2	...	0·00
Bellary	106·0	73·8	0·68	0·68
Cuddapah	109·7	80·6	...	0·00
Madras	102·0	84·5	...	0·00
Bangalore	92·8	66·8	0·30	0·30
Coimbatore	95·9	73·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	98·1	81·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	100·5	84·0	...	0·90

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT.

Dissatisfaction in South Wales.

The decision of Lord St. Aldwyn, chairman of the South Wales Wage Board, in fixing a basis by which the minimum wage will work out at 4s. 6d. a day, was received by the miners with marked dissatisfaction.

The South Wales conference, at which nearly 200,000 miners were represented, met at Cardiff on May 11 and decided to boycott the South Wales District Coal Board set up under the minimum Wage Act pending a conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in London on May 21. The Cardiff gathering was called specifically to consider the attitude of Lord St. Aldwyn, the independent chairman of the Board, whose rulings were maintained to be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Minimum Wage Act.

The resolution adopted is in the nature of a compromise between those who supported the recommendation of the executive council (who proposed an absolute withdrawal of the workmen's representatives from the Board under Lord St. Aldwyn's chairmanship) and those who strongly opposed the withdrawal. If the workmen boycotted the Board, it was argued by the latter section, it would leave the men whose wage rates have yet to be fixed entirely at the mercy of the owners, for the independent chairman would have nothing before him but the facts and figures put forward by the employers. It was felt, in fact, by the "moderates" that while they were not prepared to fall in with the views of Lord St. Aldwyn, there were obvious dangers in allowing the District Board to continue its work without the attendance of the workmen's representatives. The more aggressive section, however, were of the opinion that the conference should not only confirm the recommendation of the council, but that they should also formulate a strong, decisive policy and that they should take care to benefit by their experience of the recent strike. Notwithstanding all the sacrifice and suffering produced by the strike the workmen had, it was felt, gained no commensurate benefit. They were urged, therefore, to strive to avoid a repetition of the same mistakes, and to endeavour to bring about a total stoppage of all work, and also to carry into effect their decision with greater expedition, so that employers would have insufficient time to gather stocks of coal. By their cumbersome methods, it was argued, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in the early part of this year gave opportunities to the employers to make ample preparations, and this was regarded as the chief reason why the strike proved such a failure.

A WAITING POLICY.

The executive council of the South Wales Federation met on May 13 and discussed the decision of Saturday's conference. Ultimately a waiting policy was adopted, the meeting resolving to defer a decision until after the first meeting of the national conference on May 21, when reports are to be received from the various coalfields. Meanwhile the owners' representatives on the Board have agreed to the men's request for a postponement of the Board's proceedings until after this conference and no further meeting will be held until May 30.

While keen disappointment is felt at Lord St. Aldwyn's decision fixing the rate for labourers at less than 5s. a day, the main grievance is as to his interpretation of the Act of Parliament that the earnings of piece-workers are not to be taken into consideration in assessing the average wage upon which the minimum wage will necessarily be fixed. What is feared is that, if the minimum rates are fixed on the basis which is said to be in accordance with the meaning of the Act, there is a danger that the employers may put all the men on a day wage and thus seriously reduce the earning capacity of the majority of this class of workmen.

LORD MERSEY'S AWARD.

The Joint District Board for Northumberland having failed to settle the first "minimum" rates of miners' wages for that district, Lord Mersey, as independent chairman, has fixed the following daily "minima":—Datallers, 4s. 9d.; piece-workmen. 5s. 6d.; boys, from 2s. to 3s. 6d., according to age; boy piece-workers (putters), 4s; deputies, 5s. 6d.; underground enginemen, 5s. 6d. (or, if under 21, 4s.). A dataller becomes an "aged" workman, and can no longer claim the "minimum" rate, at 63, and a piece-worker at 57.

Both sides are apparently satisfied with the award.

NORTH STAFFORD WAGES.

The "minimum" wage rates and rules to be observed in the North Staffordshire coalfields have been settled by the District Board for that area and by Judge Bradbury, the independent chairman. The "minimum" rates fixed are practically those demanded for the Midland Federation area (in which North Staffordshire is included) by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain—coalgetters, 6s. to 7s.; day workers, 5s.; boys, 2s.

The "Times" Stoke correspondent telegraphs that the North Staffordshire colliers are very well satisfied with the award. They asked for more, but it is an open secret that they did not expect to get it. The rules agreed upon by the Board are very stringent. Aged, infirm, or disabled workmen are excluded from the right to wages at the "minimum" rate, and so are workmen who fail to attend on 80 per cent. of the available working days in one week.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd June, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	1	17	25	10	15
Teheran	2	12	35	1	47
Suez	2	11	25	1	41

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12.)

Dilam reports line interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Yunchang and Talifu (30-5-12).

Turkish route restored (31-5-12).

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Bankipore Congress Committee has begun business in right earnest. The pandal is likely to be put up on a piece of land belonging to the Hon. Mr. Haque, situate near the dak bungalow.

Because of the present way of grouping Ceylon with India in press, cable matters, this island has, says the "Times of Ceylon," been kept out of the 50 per cent. reduction in press messages for nearly three months.

The total value of the sea borne trade of the Madras presidency for the last official year showed an increase of one crore and five lakhs of rupees or two per cent., over the record figure of the previous year.

Mr. C. F. Beadel, of Messrs. Becker Gray and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commission, in the place of Mr. A. C. Patterson, of Messrs. Becker Grey and Co., who has resigned.

A Lahore paper states that the People's Bank of India, Limited, Lahore, has purchased a piece of land on the Upper Mall, Lahore, near the Queen's statue from Mr. Rustomjee at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. The Bank proposes to build a palatial office on this site for its own use.

Mr. Bell, who has been officiating as Manager of the North-Western State Railway, proceeds to Bangalore, as Railway Adviser to the Mysore Durbar. Major Waghorn, on return from leave next month, will assume charge of the North-Western State Railway.

The original appeal for the relief of those who were rendered destitute and homeless by the disastrous fire at Peshawar last March, having met with an indifferent response the Hon. Sir George Roos-Keppel has opened a fund and contributed Rs. 1,000 towards it.

A survey is to be carried of the famine projects in the Ajmer and Marwar districts, says a Simla telegram, during the current official year for which an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The works are chiefly tanks and weirs of which there are a large number in the district.

A widow marriage was performed on the morning of the 23rd ult., at Rom Niwas, Amritsar. The bride is the sister of Lala Barket Ram, B.A., Managing Director of the Bharat National Bank, Limited, Delhi, and the bridegroom is Lala Atma Ram of the Jhelum district, at present head clerk at Kasauli. The ceremony was performed according to the Sikh rites.

Mr. E. M. Simmonds, formerly of the pilot service, died suddenly in Rangoon on the 21st ult. Deceased, who was sixty-four years of age, was sitting in a chair reading at the time of his death. He was a well-known figure in local shipping circles, having been appointed a first grade pilot in 1873. He retired in 1910, after thirty-seven years' service.

Information has reached the Government of India, that owing to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, the British authorities of the Zanzibar Protectorate contemplate a revision of the existing system of land tenures obtaining in the Protectorate. It is probable that future workings will be modelled as far as practicable on the Indian system.

The Government of India have permitted Indian civil officials to whom the regulations as to uniform apply to appear on such occasions as uniform is directed to be worn either in the regulation helmet or cocked hat or in a pagri at their own option, or if any of these officials have scruples about wearing European clothes they may, if they so desire, wear their own national ceremonial dress.

An interesting case concerning the Mysore Game Law is now engaging the attention of Mysore sportsmen. It is alleged that Lieutenant S. O. Robinson, 13th Hussars, Meerut, recently entered the State forests in the Hunsur territory and shot an elephant without going through the customary formality of obtaining the necessary permission. Afterwards he is said to have gone into the Heggadevenkote jungles and bagged two bisons which are now strictly protected. The Magistrate at Hunsur has ordered the immediate confiscation of Mr. Robinson's rifles in addition to the above-mentioned trophies, pending investigation into the matter on Mr. Robinson's return from his shooting trip.

Mr. S. Saklatvala, speaking in the course of a discussion on the paper of Mr. H. G. Keene on Indian Home Rule, read at a meeting of the East Indian Association, made an unwarranted attack on the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. He considered Mr. Gokhale to be "merely a type of school-boy and amateur politician, reared up in one of those protecting hot-houses, who called himself the elected of the people, but in his opinion that was far from being the case. Sir George Birdwood, who was prevented from attending the meeting owing to ill-health, in course of a letter he wrote to the secretary, took strong exception to the ungenerous attack made on Mr. Gokhale, and said that the attack was a disgrace to the speaker who made it and an insult to his audience."

The Bankipore correspondent of the "Patrika" writes: "Here is another piece of interesting news. A mandate has come from a certain high quarter to some of the local magnates to engineer a widespread agitation for a High Court at Bankipore; circulars are accordingly being sent to all district and sub-divisional towns asking the people there to hold meetings in which lawyers should not take a prominent part; that the meetings must be presided over by zemindars and bankers, and telegrams sent up to the L.-G., the Viceroy and the members of the Imperial Council. You must, therefore, expect an outburst of fresh but artificial agitation in Behar for the establishment of a High Court here. The landholders and the bankers, however, are not much in sympathy with this movement."

The quantity of salt of every description cleared from the Bengal salt depots during the fourth quarter of 1911-12, amounted to 3,232,750 maunds (including 1,312,059 maunds issued under the credit system) as compared with 3,335,384 maunds (including 1,415,033 maunds issued under the credit system) in the previous quarter, and 3,262,719 maunds (including 1,018,556 maunds issued under the credit system) in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied was Rs. 27,85,882 (including Rs. 11,15,973 adjusted under the credit system) as against Rs. 29,00,801 (including Rs. 11,90,563 adjusted under the credit system) in the previous quarter, and Rs. 30,29,530 (including Rs. 10,20,655 adjusted under the credit system) in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The annual report of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association for 1911-12, though satisfactory from the point of view of keenness of competitors and a high standard of shooting, records a marked falling off in entries, compared with the two previous record years in the classes representing British officers, volunteers, and the British army; while the entries in the classes for Indian officers and other Indian ranks, were up to the record figures. The report does not say so, but apparently the falling off in entries was due to the large number of troops taking part in the Delhi Durbar. The finances of the Association suffered, as the last meeting at Meerut was run at a loss "which was entirely due to the small entries received, and the decision of the Council not to reduce the prizes." The total amount realized from entrance fees was Rs. 44,644, and from donations Rs 5,800.

A correspondent writing to an up-country paper makes the novel suggestion in connection with the Anglo-Indian Education Fund—that all the money collected should be kept in England, there to found a college for the free training of men and women willing to give their services free to the education of the children of the domiciled community. In other words, the Protestants should emulate the Roman Catholics, who "have their Sisters and Christian Brothers who devote their lives freely to the work of education." The writer has overlooked the Oxford Brothers and Sisters and the Scottish Church Colleges. The difference, of course, is that these bodies are not concerned with the religious or secular education of their own kith and kin. They are here for the benefit of the Indians. The Roman Catholics seem to cover a wider field, and while they are working for the conversions of the "heathen," do not overlook the needs of their Christian flocks.

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

THE MISSING PARAS.

No less than thirty one paragraphs are missing from the text of Major-General Bower's despatch on the Abor expedition, as published in the "Gazette of India." We imagine the missing paragraphs would throw a good deal of light both on why the Abors were so tenderly treated and why the Dihong exploration party was recalled. To the despatches is appended a list of casualities which illustrates in a remarkable way the hardships which the force had to undergo. Four men were killed and on died of wounds; seven, including on officer, were wounded; 47 men died of desease, and no less than 682 were invalided. The 8th Gurkhas showed the most stamina. The men killed were shot, but the Abors employed bows and arrows pretty frequently because the majority of the wounded were struck with arrows. None of those so wounded, however died, which seems to show that there is no truth in the report that the Abors steeped their arrow-heads in the juices of the aconite.—"Englishman."

NEW TOWN HALL SIMLA.

The situation as regards the new town hall for Simla is a follows: The Municipal Committee have submitted to Mr. J. Begg Consulting Architect with the Government of India a site plan of the building, together with a statement of the accommodation required, and that officer is considering how the building can best be erected on the available site. The new building will, it is understood include the parcel and enquiry office of the Simla-Kalka Railway, the local police office, a ball-room a supper-room, the theatre and its adjuncts, and the municipal library, the present municipal library being made available for offices etc., so that all the municipal departments will be collected under one roof. What is especially desirable in the new building is sufficiency of accommodation for the steady expension of Simla. The present ball-room and supper-room are too small, and if the auditorium of the theatre at present suffices the dressing rooms, etc; are much too cramped, while the ventilation arrangements are most unsatisfactory. It is also desirable that the library, and not the ball-room, should be over the theatre as at present it is impossible to hold simultaneously a theatrical performance and a dance.—"Civil and Military Gazette.',

YELLOW FEVER AND INDIA.

All who are anxious that India should be spared the horrors of another devastating disease writes the "Madras Mail" will welcome the action of the Goverment of India in requesting the Indian Maritime Governments and Ceylon to conduct a searching inquiry as to the extent in which the genus of mosquito by which yellow fever is carried exists. The opening of the Panama Canal next year will render the possibilities of the spread of this disease very much greater, and no Government can afford to sit quiet in the face of such a danger. Already several suspicious cases have come before the Doctors and for some time the madical authorities have seen the necessity for some such inquiry as is being instituted. For several years this subject has been engaging the attention of the authorities in West Africa, where several cases have occurred away from the coat, and were reported on by Dr. Burrows. The area of the distribution of the yellow fever is limited its endemic areas being on the sea coast, and along the banks of the great river in the West Indies on the Menican part of the Gulf-coast, and on the Guinea coast of Sierra Leone. In an epidemic form it has often been found in the southern parts of the United States and throughout the West Indies, but it seldom remains in such form if the temperature falls to freezing point, and does not ascend, as a rule, higher than 3,000 ft. above sea level.

EFFICIENT LARVICIDES.

Sir Ronald Ross and Dr. E. S. Edie the "Statesman" writes, have been experimenting with the object of discovering the most efficient agent for destroying the mosquito larvae in water. Kerosene oil, the most common larvicide, acts mechanically, forming a film on the surface of the water and so preventing the larvae from breathing. It has the drawback of soon getting broken up and blown away, and the presence of grass or weeds prevents the formation of an unbroken film. The application upon which most reliance is placed in Panama is made up by dissolving resin in crude carbolic acid and treating the solution with caustic soda. It was found to be less satisfactory than was anticipated. Sanitas-Okol was found to be a powerful larvicide even in the strength of 1 in 10,000, and it has the advantage of being non-poisonous to human beings and animals. Mercuric chloride and copper sulphate had little effect. Potassium cyanide was found to act most effectively, a solution of 1 in 300,000 killing of all larvae within 18 hours. It is cheap, but it has the drawback of being highly poisonous, and the experimenters recommend that its use should be restricted to stagnant water which is not used for drinking purposes. As the "Indian Medical Gazette" remarks, this is a very dangerous distinction in the case of village ponds, pools and tanks in rural India. It is evident that the ideal larvicide is yet to be found.

THE GWALIOR JUDICIARY.

We are glad to hear from the Chief Justice of Gwalior that the improvement effected in the judicial administration of the tate is due to the inspiration and guidance received from the Maharaja. But we do hope that the distinction we have pointed out does not exist in that State and that the exicutive is not in the habit of meddling with judicial pronouncements. The Chief Justice spoke at some length on the security of rights and the certainly that each individual will enjoy the fruits of his labour. This may be a matter over which Sardar Sahabzada is entitled to congratualate himself and his follow-subjects of Gwalior. But to talk of this in the second decade of the twentieth century is to forget the distance travelled from the days of plunder and rapine. In our time we do not measure progress by the sense of security and certainly felt by individuals in this respect but by the approach made to the ideal of equal justice between man and man, an element, in which Native Sates are sadly lacking. The Chief Justice also read a sermon to the members of the Bar and said that the great advocate was not he who tried to win his cases by throwing dust in the eyes of the court but he who rendered to the court every assistance in his power to sift the truth from falsehood and helped forward the cause of justice. As regards the duty of counsel to client we wonder whether this Chief Justice remembers the famous and eloquent pronouncement of Lord Brougham who held that counsel was bound to dedefend the interests of his client at all costs.—"Tribune."

IMPROVED BREAD FOR INDIA.

One of the woes of the land of regrets says the "Civil and Military Gazette" is that the European cannot get the food to which he is accustomed in such good quality as in England. He may for a great part of the year when he is in Camp, live on such luxuries as venison, teal, snipe, and other game which he could rarely indulge in when in England; and they are all the more enjoyable when each mouthful recalls the triumphan sensation which follows on a successful shot with gun or rifle. But man cannot live by luxuries alone, and for the normal healthy Englishman three "B's" are necessary —bread, beef, and beer. In India he needs a strong liver who would stick to his nut-brown ale, and for those so blessed the various hill breweries do provide a good healthy drink. But beef and bread are seldom first class in India, and that is a sore deprivation to an overworked man, for the bearer of the white man's burden is usually over-worked. The Englishman in India would feel far fewer regrets and would have far more spirit for his work if only his meals were regularly more enjoyable and sustaining. He may find consolation and hope of better times to come in the report for 1910-11, on the progress of agriculture in India. The coloured frontispiece shows three loaves of bread, one anæmic in colours and depressed in figure made of Muzaffarnagar white wheat, one of the principal Indian export wheats. The other two, robust and tempting in appearance, are respectively of the best Manitoba wheat and Pusa No. 4 wheat. This last named was selected from a cross, of which Pusa has made many, and the best selections among them give a very heavy yield, up to 34 mounds per acre.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Southampton Corporation is being asked to take steps to stop the opening of shops on Sunday.

Elementary education in Surrey, costs £2 11s. per scholar. In Middlesex, the cost is £2.

Over 1,500 admissions have been made to the Hanwell Day Nursery, opened by Muriel Viscountess Helmsley last Jaunary.

Fire has destroyed part of the ancient Lazarist Convent of St. Walfroy in the Ardennes, a noted resort of pilgrims.

Senor Jara, ex-President of Praguay, has succumbed to the wounds which he received in the recent fight at Itibicuary.

Of the ninety-one small confectioners of the City of London, says an authority, all but two are foreigners.

M. Dumaine, President of the Pyrenees Commission, is about to be appointed French Ambassador in Vienna.

By 206 votes to 67, the Italian Chamber has rejected Signor Mirabelli's proposal to extend the franchise to all Italian citizens who are of age.

No fewer than 1,441 umbrellas were left by absent-minded passengers in Great Eastern Railway trains during last year.

Hampton District Council find that, having established an education committee, they have no power to abolish it now that they have no further use for it.

Islington's death-rate during the first quarter of this year was 16·04 per 1,000, as against an average for the corresponding quarters of the preceeding ten years of 17.72.

Cholera has made its appearance in Constantinople, the victim being a soldier of the garrison. He has been removed to the hospital at Yildiz and isolated.

At Limehouse Parish Church was Mr. Ernest Capel, the King's chauffeur married to Miss Emily Bent. Mr. Capel and his bride are natives of Limehouse.

A gift by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild has enabled special awards to be given to six girls who have made perfect attendances at the Rothschild Girls' School, Brentford.

In issuing an order to the police to take measures to ascertain the whereabouts of Maxim Gorky, the St. Petersburg authorities described him as "a member of the Nishni-Novgorod House-painters Guild."

Residents in Shakespeare-road, Hanwell, in a petition to the Postmaster-General, state that the vibration occassioned by the Royal Mail motor van passing at such a great speed has caused walls and ceilings to crack.

Consecrated by the Bishop of London, the new Church of St. Benet Fink, Tottenham, erected out of the proceeds of the sale of an ancient City church, has accommodation for 770 people.

Defective vision was found, says Dr. T. Henry Jones, medical officer for Surrey, in 15 per cent. of 11,037 children from seven years of age upwards tested by the medical inspectors during the routine inspections.

Petitions in favour of a Bill to amend the law relating to public rights of way, of which the text was issued recently, have been presented by about five hundred corporations and urban and rural district councils.

Practising at the nets in a cricket field at Wood Green, Mr. Herbert Parker, captain of the Bowes Park Congregational Cricket Club first eleven, was struck on the temple by a ball, and died within a few minutes.

Murder and suicide were the unexpected finales in a play that was being performed at Jicin in Bohemia, Mlle. Saiowa, an actress first shooting an actor named Werba, and then turning the weapon on herself.

At the naval powder factory of Nikolaieff, an explosion took place in which three soldiers were severely injured, whilst a foreman who was in the magazine at the time of the explosion is believed to have been blown to pieces.

Walworth Conservative Association have chosen Mr. Alfred H. Chaytor, a barrister-at-law, as prospective candidate for that division. At the last general election Mr. Chaytor contested the Hexham Division of Northumberland, reducing the Radical majority.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier has received a number of letters more especially from his suburban and provincial patrons, asking for his assurance that there is nothing in the play that lives up to its present title, "Improper Peter" and the piece will henceforth be known as "Proper Peter."

Tring agricul ural show, of which the King is patron, and Lord Rothschild is president, is the largest one-day agricultural shown in England. The balance-sheet for the last show records a balance in hand of £769, and the society will, this year, give £1,300 in prizes.

Although "Printers' Pie" only on sale for two days it is now out of print and owing to the cost of production, there is no possibility of a second edition being printed.

Of the beef and mutton consumed in the United Kingdom during the years ended May 31, 1911, states Mr. Runciman in parliamentary papers, 59·8, and 51.9 per cent. respectively was home produced.

Acknowledging the presentation of a gold medal, the chief officer of the Birmingham fire brigade said that not only his father and grand-farther, but, he believed, his great-grand father also, had been firemen.

A great decrease in the number of loads of hay brought into the Whitechapel Hay Market for sale is attributed largely to the electrification of the tramways and the almost universal adoption of motor omnibuses.

A proposal to sanction rifle practice on Sundays, at Yarmouth, was defeated in the town council on account of objections urged from the fact that thousands of people walk along that part of the sea front where the targest are situated.

In 1906, a manufacturer's agent failed at Bury St. Edmunds, and his estate paid a dividend of 1s. 11d. in the pound. He has since died, and his widow, who carried on a millinary bussiness, has paid all her late husband's debts in full.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Paris City Mission, the Rev. S. H. Anderson, the secretary, spoke of the great need of saving some children of Paris from the contamination of their own parents, whose vile jests and profanity they repeated in their games, thus graduating to become themselves the apaches of the next generation.

Prison governors, especially at prisons known as third, fourth and fifth class, where a number of governors with more than thirty years' service are receiving from £300 to £350 per annum, have sent a petition to the Prisons Commission asking for rates of pay more in agreement with their present duties, responsibilities, and official position.

Professor Spinazzola's excavations at Pompeli have brought to light a fresco of exquisite beauty and in perfect preservation decorating the facade of a house on the public road. It represents Venus wearing a diadem, surrounded by cupids in a quadriga drawn by four elephants.

MAIL NOTES.

STEVENSON AND JOURNALISM.

In the course of a two days' sale of miscellaneous books and autographs Messrs. Puttick and Simpson offered a long letter from R. L. Stevenson to his cousin, R. A. Stevenson. circa 1885—"Court some more of this journalism however poor; it will put the screw on you and teach you to scamp, which is in all arts the first step towards learning not to scamp. . . . I am now, having again been ill with fever, and my new Arabians interrupted, writing a lot of . . . Dickering verse, of no interest to you, as far as that goes, being flat and tame and pretty soulless, but a great diversion to myself. I sent one . . . to illustrate for an American paper, . . ." The letter realized £25 (Edwards).

WHEAT PIT PANIC.

Mr. James A. Patten, the retired wheat "king," is generally credited with responsibility for the wild "slumb" in the Chicago wheat pit on May 11. In a single hour, to quote the market reports, "values that required a fortnight to pile up were swept away in a whirl of stop loss selling." When the pit opened on May 12, the opinion prevailed that the worst of the panic was over. May wheat rose from 111 1-2 cents (about 4s. 6d. per bushel) to 113 cents. but it soon broke to 109 5-8 cents, and then rallied to 112 cents. per bushel. July wheat fell to 106 3-4 (about 4s. 5d.) per bushel, and then advanced 1 3-8 cents. It is estimated that the firm with which Mr. Patten is connected, sold 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in two days in the belief that the crops would prove much more plentiful than had been anticipated.

WILLIAM WALLACE

Writing from the headquarters of the Royal Scottish Corporation, Crane Court, E. C., on May 11, Mr. W. A. Bowie says:—"It is a singular fact that no memorial has been erected to mark the birthplace of Scotland's national hero—Sir William Wallace. Thanks to the efforts of a number of London Scotsmen, this stigma on Scottish patriotism is being removed by the erection of a memorial to Wallace beside the old castle at Elderslie, in Renfrewshire, where, according to the highest authorities, the patriot was born. This memorial, which will cost about £3,000, takes the form of a massive granite column, national in character and design, and its erection will be a worthy tribute to one who played so important a part in the promotion of Scottish independence. Already a goodly sum has been subscribed for the memorial, and the executive confidently appeal to Scotsmen throughout the world to show their sympathy with the scheme by contributing liberally to the funds." The movement has the support of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Lord Strathcona, Lord Lamington, Lord Inverclyde, Sir T. Glen-Coats, Sir C. Bine Renshaw, Sir R. Laidlaw, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and other promient Scotsmen.

MURDERED COUNTESS.

The Assize Court in Rome on May 12, began the trial of Baron Vincenzo Paterno, an ex-cavalry officer, who is charged with having killed the Countess Giulia Trigona, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Elena of Italy in a small hotel in Rome in March, 1911. Countess Trigona on account of her intimacy with Baron Paterno was requested to resign her position as lady-in-waiting. Shortly afterwards her husband filed an action for separation on the same grounds. On March 2 last year, Baron Paterno met the countess in a private room in an obscure hotel. The prosecution alleges that Paterno was in financial difficulties, and demanded a sum of money from the countess. She refused and turned to leave the room. Baron Paterno, then it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed her in the back The countess struggled but Baron Paterno the prosucution says, seized her by the hair and throwing her on the bed stabbed her fatally in the throat. He then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. When brought into court the accused appeared to be suffering intensely. He burst into tears when questioned and only answered the president's questions with difficulty. The hearing was adjourned.

AMBASSADOR'S DUTIES.

According to the "Echo de Paris," M. Georges Louis, French Ambassador in St. Petersburg, will shortly be recalled at the request of the Russian Goverament. M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, has, it is asserted, complained to M. Poincare, the French Premier, that M. Louis has failed to give satisfaction to M. Sasonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who blames the French Ambassador for refusing to transmit to Paris in an adequate manner, his views in regard to the mediation of the Powers in the war between Italy and Turkey, and in other important questions. M. Isvolsky made it a further subject of criticism that M. Louis neglected his social obligations, did not receive and did not entertain in a manner worthy of the situation of the French Ambassador. It is known that some time ago, M. Deschanel, the deputy and Academician, was asked if he would care to accept the succession of the post held by M. Louis, but for personal reasons declined the offer. The "Temps" states that it is in exact to say that M. Louis's recall has been asked for by the medium of the Russian Ambassador in Paris. M. Louis, it adds, has stated several times that the rigorous climate of St. Petersburg did not suit him and his wife and children, and they have in consequence suffered frequently during the past three years. The return of the more clement season will, however, permit the Ambassador to remain at his post.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

At Bow-street, on May 11 Emile James Richard Berger, 43, was charged with perjury. Mr. R. D. Muir prosecuted on behelf of Sir J. B. Robinson. The alleged perjury, it was stated, was committed in the action for libel brought by Sir Joseph Robinson against Louis Cohen, author of "The Reminiscences of Kimberley." In this book there was a suggestion that when trading at Dordrecht, Sir J. Robinson had sold a barrel of coffee which contained pebbles. Berger appeared as a witness in the action (which resulted in a verdict for Sir J. Robinson with £1,000 damages), and said that Sir J. B. Robinsion had spoken with him about the incident in the Blue Posts, Kimberley, in 1879. On the same occasion he had "stood" a drink to Barney Barnato he said. Sir Joseph Robinson had never been in the Blue Posts except as the president of the Diamond Buyers' Association of South Africa for the purpose of pointing out to detectives men, who were engaged in illicit diamond buying. He had never met the defendant and knew nothing of him. On March 28 last, when the prisoner was arrested on another charge, he gave his age as 43, and a birth certificate showed that he was born in 1869. That would make him just ten years old when he said he was "cheeking" Sir Joseph Robinson in a public house and standing drinks to Barney Barnato. If that were true, he must have been a precocious child. In point of fact, the prisoner was then a schoolboy in Glasgow, living with his parents. It would be interesting to know who it was who had, presumably, paid him to take all the risks incidental to committing perjury. The only person who could have had any interest in the matter was Cohen.

TAINTED LIVES.

Just before the House of Commons met on May 12, to consider a private members' Bill for the control of the feeble-minded, the text was issued of the Mental Deficience Bill, a Government measure. In the Commons debate Mr. McKenna urged that the Government's determination immediately to take the matter in hand made it unnecessary to proceed with the private measure, which had been introduced by Mr. Greshom Stewart. The House, however, gave a second reading to the Bill. The real crux of the problem, said Mr. McKenna, is the provision of homes for the detention of the feeble-minded. The Government's measure provided for this, and the Exchequer would contribute £150,000 a year towards the expenses. The Bill would be proceeded with during the present session, and would throw upon local authorities the responsibility of finding out who were mentally defective, as also the duty of providing for their care. The Ministerial measure provides a body of not more than six commissioners, one of whom is to be a woman, as the central authority under the Bill and they are to work through local authorities composed of committees of the County and County Borough Councils. There is also provision for the appointment of inspectors and specially-qualified medical officers to assist the local committee, who will have to deal with all the defective persons in their district. The Government undertakes to meet from a half to two-thirds of the expenditure they incur. Defectives properly cared for in their own homes are not to be interfered with. The Bill prohibits marriage with a defective, and it is an offence to connive at or solemnise such a marriage.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna Professor Hans Molisch communicated a series of experiments dealing with the forcing of plants by radium. The Professor related how he had noticed that the radiation emitted during the preparations of radium possessed to a remarkable degree the properties of reducing the repose of the winter shoots of trees, and led to their expension. He found that if the action of radium were applied for one or two days to the terminal shoots of branches of the syringa vulgaris, these shoots, placed in the light in a greenhouse, showed a tendency to develop, while other shoots not influenced by radium in conditions as to atmosphere, light, &c., almost similar, showed a much slower tendency to burst forth. The radiation must neither be too short nor too long. In the first case it has no effect. In the second, it either hinders, disturbs, or kills.

If the radiation be applied during the period of repose its effect is almost nil. If it be applied in January, or even, later, when the period of repose is drawing to an end, it does not accelerate the shooting. The best time for action is the end of November and the month of December. Besides the syringa vulgaris, Professor Molisch was equally successful with the æsculus hippocastanum, the liriodendron tulipifera, the staphylea pinnata, and the acer platanoides. On the other hand, gingko biloba, the platanus, the fagus silvatica, and the tilia showed themselves refractory. The professor does not think that his observations will be of practical use for a long time to come, on account of the cost, but nevertheless he considers that he has demonstrated a fact.

The "Paris Medical" publishes some observations which throw an important light on the cases of plague which occurred in Russia some time ago. As far back as 1907 Dr. Klodnitzlhy noticed in the Cazarel Island in the Caspian Sea, a slight outbreak of plague. Three women were attacked, and he was able to establish, after inquiry, that they had all three been engaged in handling the carcase of a camel which had died from some unknown cause. Later, in April, in 1911, plague appeared in a little place in the district of Kamysch-Samara. Six persons were attacked with plague, and all had eaten of a camel that had died.

At the end of September, in the same year, another camel in the district died, and then an autopsy was made. There were no clear indications of any injuries to account for death but in the viscera the doctor found a bacillus identical with that of Yersin, the cultures of which reproduced plague in animals which were inoculated. Towards the end of the same month other human beings were attacked and the outbreak concided with the death of a camel, and tests with the blood produced a typical plague bacillus. Dr. Klodnitzlhy has no doubt that the cases of plague in the human beings owed their origin to eating the flesh of plague-stricken camels, and he suggests that the camels in question had been eating herbage which had become infected by camels suffering from the disease.

Various molluses drill neat tunnel-like cavities into hard rocks. Recent observations show that the process is a combination of screwdriver, nut-meg grater, and vacuumcleaner; the bivalve makes a series of halfturns in its burrow sends a current of water in front of it, and by internal movements of its organs produces alternate suction and compression, thus wearing away the rock and washing out the debris as it proceeds.

Recent experiments have shown that the ill-effects of insufficient ventilation are due mainly to diminished avaporation from the skin, consequent on stagnation of the air; that although it is not legally permissible for the carbon dioxide in factory air to exceed a few parts per thousand, no harm whatever is caused by breathing air containing up to 4 per cent. of this gas; and that the use of ozone in ventilation depends largely on its power of removing the unpleasant odour emitted from an imperfectly washed crowd of people. The established facts upon which these conclusions are based are in some cases, says the "University Correspondent," quite against previously held views. For instance, at least one-third of the air given out at each breath is re-breathed, hence it is quite impossible that a few parts per thousand of carbon dioxide in the outside air should affect the lungs, in which the percentage is normally about 5 per cent.

With the great resources of the sea, such as fishes, whales, seals, turstles, and crustaceans, everyone is familiar, but the miscellaneous minor treasures are less appreciated. It is interesting, therefore, to take a concrete case, and (says "Knowledge") we may refer to Alvin Seale's account of the miscellaneous marine products of the Philippine Islands. There are the trepangs or sea-cucumbers, a staple food of all Oriental people; sharks' fins are dried, cured, and exported to China as a basis for soup; there is the window-shell (placuna placenta) the right valve of which is used intact instead of glass in most of the buildings in the city of Manila; there are several Gasteropodos, such as Trochus niloticus and Turbo marmoratus, whose shells are used for button-making there are various corals (including apparenly the precious coral) useful for decorative purposes; the black antipatharian is used for making canes; there are several edible seaweeds; and there are seasnakes whose skins make beautiful leather.

A memorial of Lord Kelvin is shortly to be set up in Belfast, his native city. It is to take the form of a statue in bronze, executed by Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy. The statue depicts Lord Kelvin standing in a characteristic attitude, attired in the robes of a D.C.L. He holds in his left hand an interesting adaptation of the gyroscope for which he was himself responsible, while behind him is a copy of his famous compass. The statue stands nearly to the height of ten feet, and the pedestal is of Aberdeen grey granite.

Lord Haldane, who was to have opened the new engineering laboratory at Liverpool University on Friday, in mail week will assuredly not miss the opportunity thus provided him of enforcing his views with reference to State support of pure science says a contemporay. Possessed of the true scientific spirit, Lord Haldane has constantly urged upon his colleagues the truth that the State can make no better investment than adequate expenditure on scientific methods and research. It was due to his efforts that the Treasury doubled its grant to the National Physical Raboratory, and in his administration of the War Office, as was pointed out recently at the British Science Guild, Lord Haldane is giving the country an average of scientific qualification among Army officers never attained before in the British Army.

Doctors, we all know, like occasionally to make our flesh creep. But in the "Practitioner" this month is an article on some of the ways bacteria get into milk, which seems worthy of attention. Here is an extract:—Picture a lovely country side the summer sum at its height; in the corner of a large field a hard of cows are waiting to be milked. They have chosen a spot under some trees, for the leafy shade is welcome when the thermometer registers 80deg F. A fortnight's spell of dry hot weather has parched the ground, and with it the excreta of the cattle. The heat has hatched out myriads of flies, which, attracted by animal exhalations and shade, buzz from beast to tree-top from manure, to milk carrying with them a veritable train of death under present-day conditions. "A cow is restless and stampedes others, clouds of microbe-laden dust are raised a share of which falls into milk pails already full of milk or waiting to receive it." The writer proceeds: The gay and festive milkman—a class of the community noted for an unusually large proportion of "roughs"—proceed to milk, most often with unwashed hands. He picks up the one-legged milking stool which has lain in the dirt since the previous day, and sitting on it sets to work. The dry hand and the dry under are commonly made supple by wetting the dirty palm in milk, either by dipping it in the pail or by allowing the first few squirts of milk to flow over it. Then gaily singing a song—his head the while rubbing the dust from the cow's side which falls in a gentle shower into the milk pail—he draws the nourishing fluid from the cow. Lest that should not be enough, the patient beast, irritated by the unwelcome attentions of innumerable flies, switches its tail from side to side, adding still a few more thousand microbes per c.c. to the already well-infected milk. The picture is certainly not a pleasant one. How far it is true milk-dealers themselves best-know.

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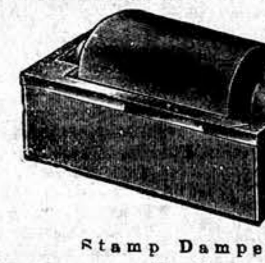
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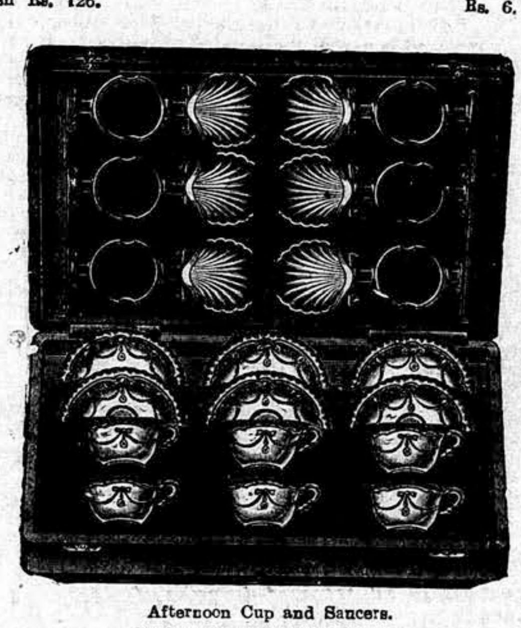
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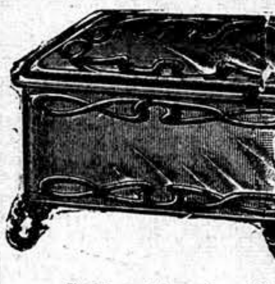
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This seruphos combination (called Osogen) has been pronounced absolutely certain in curative effect and more swift in action than the most powerful serum used alone. Scientists who investigated it were amazed by its wonderful potency.

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Osogen or its separate constituent elements were tested with almost incredible results by authorities of world-wide eminence, among them being Professor Prince Tarkanhov and Dr. Roschinn (St. Petersburg), Professor Marriett, of Vienna, Professor Dr. Loewy, Professor Dr. Eulenburg, Professor G. von Hirsh (Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. the Czar), and many others.

These scientists found the elements of Osogen to be a cure for *Anæmia, Neurasthenia* and *Nervous Disorders, Nervous Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Incipient Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, General Debility* or *Weakness, Lost Vitality* and *Wasting Diseases*.

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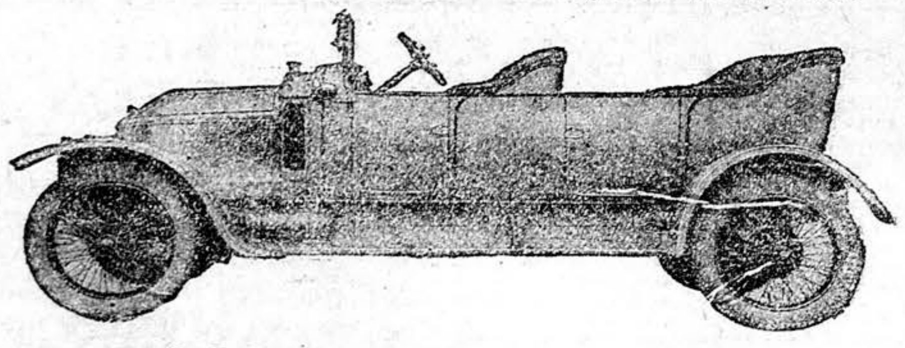

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